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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1928

NUMBER 18

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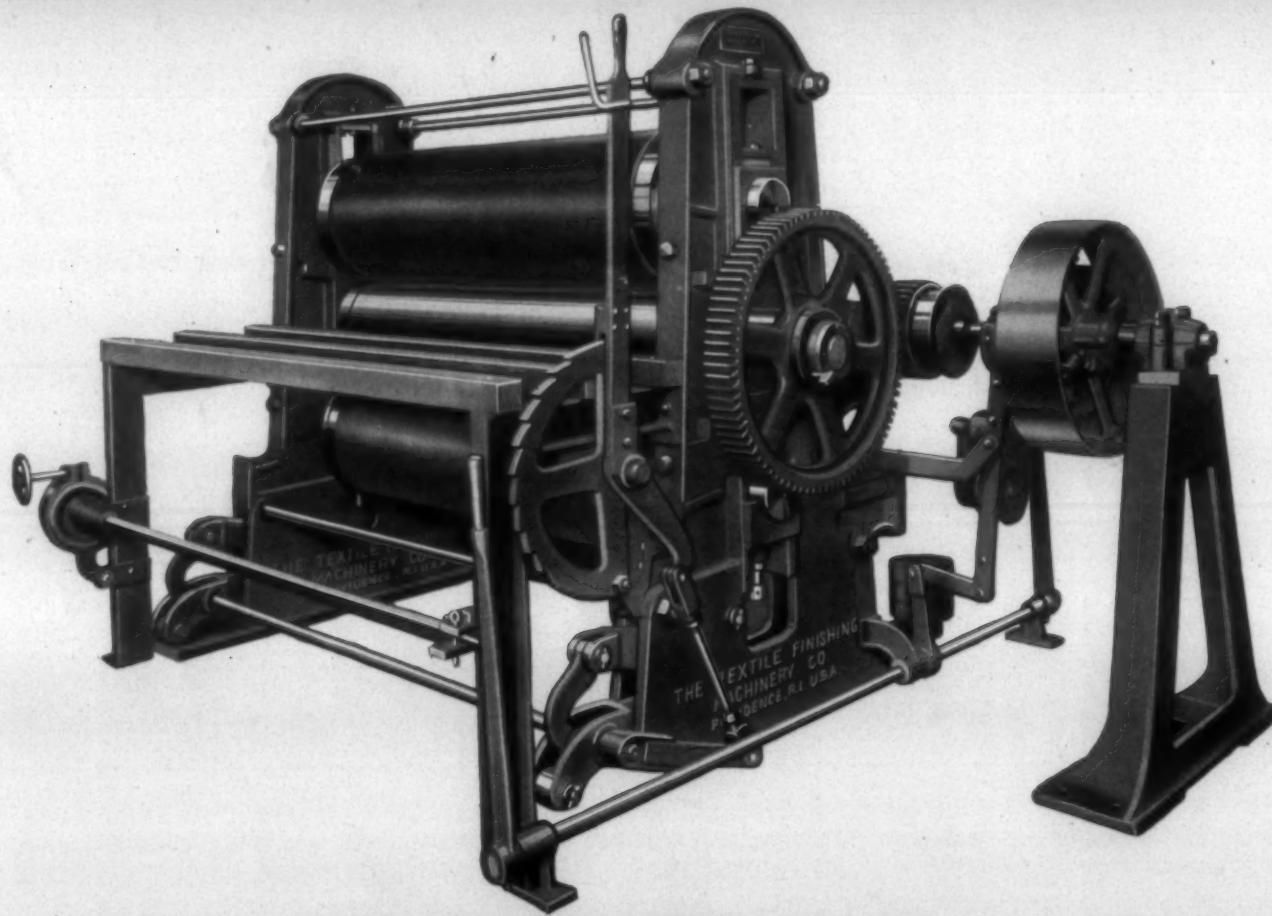
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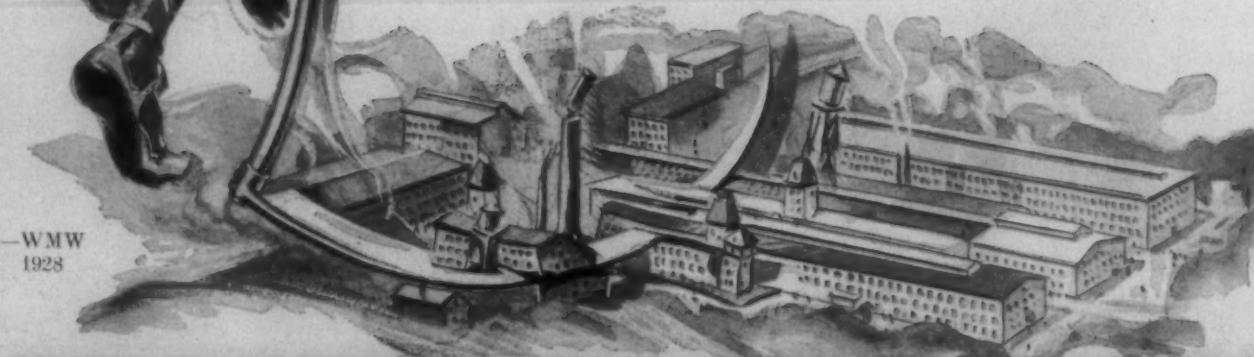
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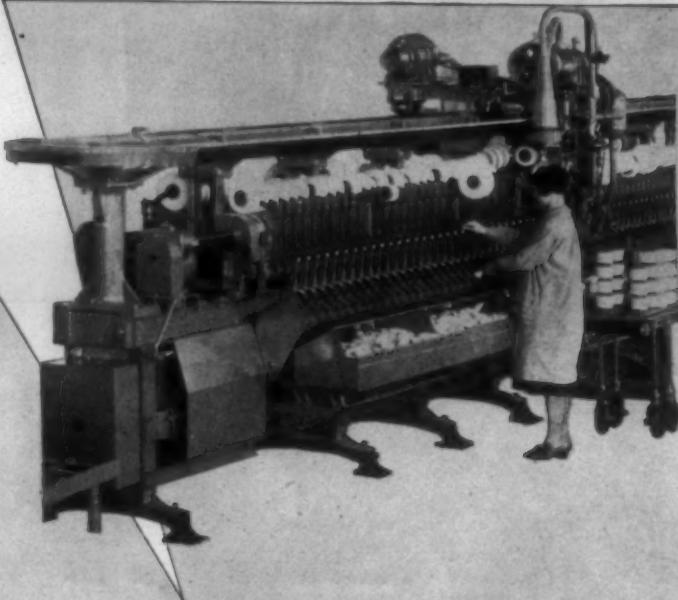
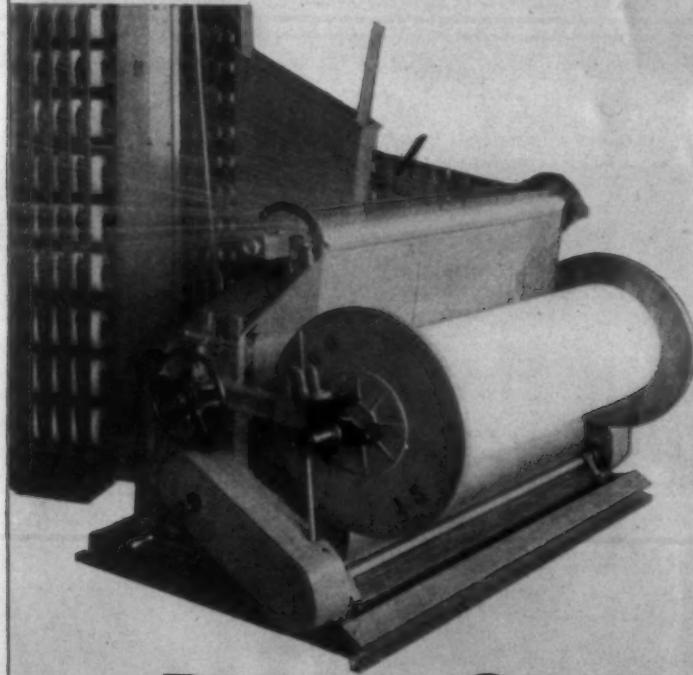


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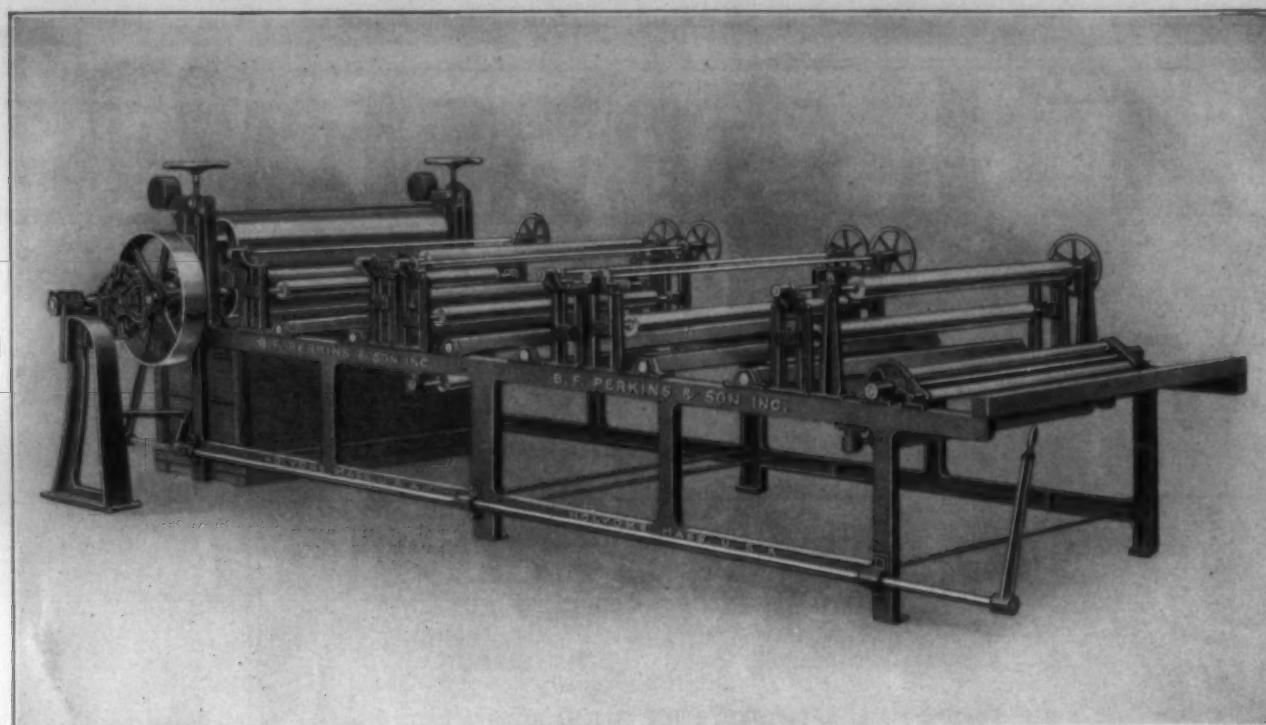
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1928

NUMBER 18

New Uses of Cotton *

By Ernest G. Morse, of the Cotton-Textile Institute

IT is with a great deal of pleasure that I am here this morning to tell you as members of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina something about the work of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, what it has been doing the past year and what its plans are for the future.

We realize the importance of your State in the cotton industry of this country. As you undoubtedly know, North Carolina produces approximately seven per cent of all the cotton grown in these United States. Its mills have installed 6,000,000 spindles or approximately 19.2 per cent of the total spindles of the country, and the same mills consume on the average twenty two per cent of the cotton spun.

The Cotton-Textile Institute today, with a membership of 458 corporations representing over 500 mills which have installed 21,716,755 spindles, finds that of this membership, 152 mills are located in your State representing 13½ per cent of the total spindles in the Cotton-Textile Institute.

In a recent bulletin, issued by the Department of Commerce, called "Cotton Fabrics and Their Uses," we find listed 171 types of cloth, and of this number we find over 50 per cent are manufactured in your State by members of the Institute. There is no question, therefore, of the importance to North Carolina of the prosperity of the cotton industry in this country, nor is there any question concerning the interest of the Institute in the activities of the cotton industry in your State as represented by your association.

It has been said that the time of maximum prosperity in any industry is during its period of expansion. If this statement be accepted and is to be reached by our industry, it becomes necessary to find outlets for the products of all spindles at present available for spinning cotton. Indeed, our goal must be to increase the consumption of cotton fabrics beyond the producing capacity of our present plants.

New Uses Section.

With this in mind, the Cotton-Textile Institute formed a section which it has called the "New Uses Section." Everyone realizes, of

*Address before Convention of Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.

course, that with a fibre that has been known and used several thousand years, which is so abundant, that strictly speaking, new uses are not easy to find; that new uses can be found, however, I will point out a little later. The real function of this section, as we understand it, is to promote the increased consumption of cotton fabrics by reviving, stimulating and extending old uses, as well as finding new uses.

For this reason, this section is interested in such matter as simplified practice, as fostered by the Department of Commerce; in standardization of fabrics and practices; in the preparation of specifications; in research to develop fabrics or finishes of fabrics better suited to a particular purpose, as well as promoting the use of existing cotton fabrics.

In all of our activities, we work in the closest possible manner with those trade organizations and consumer groups particularly interested in the specific use being studied.

I would particularly call your attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of this industry, there has been formed a committee called the New Uses Committee, consisting of representatives of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture and the Cotton-Textile Institute which meets frequently and whose purpose is to consider (a) the development of new uses for cotton and cotton products and (b) to allocate the different phases of proposed investigations in order to prevent duplication.

The results of this committee's work during the past year is illustrated by the ten surveys made, published and distributed covering many uses to which cotton fabrics are put in the home, for wearing apparel, on the farm and in the industry.

The interest of the New Uses Section in the various activities mentioned is readily seen by citing the following typical cases.

Standardization Work

A year ago, the Simplified Practice Division, Department of Commerce, brought about Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 74 on "Hospital and Institutional Cotton Textiles." This recommendation has suggested that the number of bed

sheets used by hospitals be reduced for instance, from fifty to four, and further states that it was the sense of the meeting that no bed sheet less than 99 inches should be used and that preferably, bed sheets 108 inches in length should be specified. This means to the industry four sizes for the manufacturer to make and stock, less capital tied up in inventories, and increased consumption in square yards of wide sheetings used to manufacture bed sheets for hospitals and institutions.

Army Uniforms.

The War Department will soon be faced with the necessity of large purchases of O.D. cotton uniform cloth. The cloth from which the present uniforms were made is not satisfactory. The Institute brought together a representative group of our mills manufacturing this fabric and officials of the War Department having the responsibility of purchasing textiles. A program was worked out, mutually acceptable to all, which will result in specifications being prepared in close cooperation between the War Department and the industry. This in time will result in a specification under which the War Department will be able to buy to better advantage, and the industry able to manufacture under conditions acceptable to them.

Cotton Fabrics in Highways.

We may use as illustration in connection with research, the development of a fabric intended for use in the construction of concrete roads. The Institute found some months ago, a new design of concrete road construction in which a fabric made of an imported fibre was being used to form a cleavage plane between the base course and the finished or top course of the road. A sample of the fabric and the specifications were secured and studied by our textile engineer, Mr. McGowan. Under his direction, our research associate at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., developed a suitable cotton fabric. This fabric was not only acceptable but it was found could be made at a price that was competitive.

At this point, samples of the fabric were submitted to our mills and they, in turn, were put in touch with

the purchaser, it being left to each mill to further develop and refine the fabric to best meet their individual manufacturing conditions. The result, in this case, has been an order for some 1400 yards for test purposes with one of our member mills. It is estimated that the annual consumption will within five years reach 5,000,000 yards. This, incidentally, is an entirely new use of a cotton fabric.

Traffic Signs

While on the subject of roads, let me call attention to two other new uses. First, traffic guides of cotton. Most of you are already familiar with these guides made by impregnating a cotton fabric with paint, stencilling figures, letters or symbols on its face, and applying an adhesive to its back. These letters, symbols or plain strips being used for traffic direction, such as "Stop," "Slow," "Curve," etc. for parking lanes, centre lines in road and, in addition, are now in use in warehouses, etc.

It is estimated that this use alone may easily consume three to five million yards of heavy sheeting per year. The company manufacturing these guides advises that their business has doubled during the past twelve months.

Another interesting new use of a cotton fabric is in your neighboring State, South Carolina, where one of the highway engineers has tried an experiment on one of his rural roads where the traffic is not sufficiently heavy to warrant either asphalt or concrete paving.

He first carefully graded the road, then poured over the surface hot tar. After this has partly cooled, laid down a cotton fabric, and again poured over this, asphalt or tar, covering with about half to three-quarters inches of coarse sand and gravel, and had a finished road. One of the features of such construction is the fact that the road is out of commission less than twenty-four hours. The potential market, if this experiment which has now lasted a year and a half is considered successful, is the surface of 5,485,000 miles of unimproved rural roads.

Our work in connection with increasing the consumption of cotton textiles may roughly be divided between fabrics used in the home or for wearing apparel and fabrics used in industry, both of which

(Continued on Page 14)

New Uses of Cotton and Its Relation to Dyestuff Industry*

THERE is a fundamental law of nature that life necessitates growth. A parallel economic law says; to survive is to progress! A pretty the stultifying sentiment is frequently voiced in the familiar phrase "the good old days!" We love to relieve the good of past days and permit forgetfulness to blot out of the picture those details which are unpleasant.

A cold searching analysis of the "good old days" of the South might reveal a contrast with the present, that few of my listeners would care to reverse. To be sure there was more tranquility then—industrially and economically. Manufacturing was not a factor, water power was hardly harnessed, plantation acreage less intensively developed, woodlands not laid to the axe. The lease of competition was not felt keenly. Wealth, industrial and economic prestige were the lot of a limited few. People seemed more content to remain within accepted confines of social life. Agriculture was the order of the day and the South prospered so long as it found a good market for the products of its soil.

The present day finds this much changed. The industrial growth of the South spells the dawn of a new era, but may I add, an era of compulsory greater progress of continual growth and constant change. We must accept this as the law of our present day—"To survive is to progress." We can no longer devote ourselves exclusively to the manufacture of staples. There must be a continual striving for improvements in present styles and for the creation of novelties. The buying public seems everlastingly on the lookout for new things. The mill that can get a six month's run on a certain number is fortunate. The more prevalent condition seems to be a continual demand for new samples, with production either spread sparsely over a multitude of styles or limited to a few successful ones which drop out over night.

A constructive view must be taken of this situation. Expert designers are ever at work, here and abroad, creating novelties for the richest tastes and most exclusive markets. The general public of today responds more rapidly to these dictates of fashion than it has ever done before. Exclusive styles are quickly imitated and reproduced in quality — oftentimes — but require that they be adaptable to serve the same end.

Obviously a market in which imitations appear almost simultaneously with higher priced originals which latter have hardly had time to establish themselves may sometime prove erratic. Poor judgment may lead to losses in over production of poor sellers.

As we consider the possible new uses for cotton we must contemplate seriously entering into a phase of manufacturing which is

By Henry F. Herrmann, National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York City.

rather new to mills which have specialized in staples such as ginghams, denims and chambrays. Competent designers will be needed and many samples made before an occasional successful seller will be created. The silk and worsted industries are accustomed to this sample work and the hosiery trade certainly has its share of it. In the creation of the novelties associated with new uses for cotton conservatism and reactionism must be abandoned. Since I am considering this new uses idea from the dyeing angle, I will touch only on these phases which presage the necessity for coloring. Unfortunately the dye industry will not have its share in millions of miles of road cloths. I will therefore devote a few minutes to a rapid survey of the more familiar uses for colored cotton, where novelties are promised.

Cotton seems to be more than holding its own in its use for fabrics for the household. Is it not true that the average small home of today is more tastefully and colorfully decorated and equipped than ever before? A trip through its various rooms reveals modern trends throughout.

Gayly printed chintzes have replaced the simple white netting of former days. They require less washing but more frequent replacing. Theatrical gauze is a rather new material adapting itself for many uses because of its artistic possibilities. In many fine homes one finds this gauze used for summer curtains, as well as for draperies, luncheon cloths and similar purposes. Cotton tapestries are quite popular and are found in connection with fairly expensive furniture. I will later again refer to this subject in considering it from the angle of fast dyes.

Linen in the average home have given way to cotton damask for ordinary table use and here typically many novelties are encountered. The plain white table cloths and napkins considered the sine qua non of a few years ago are today largely superseded by colored ones. The manufacturers who early recognized this trend and supplied these novelties in truly fast colors should have enjoyed a prosperous market.

Conforming with the general vogue for increased color in the home, we also find bed clothing appearing in pastel hues. Sheets and pillow cases are no longer to be white but must harmonize with their surroundings.

Milady's wardrobe has for years been very colorful and it is surprising that the male of the species has been so long in following suit. According to men's shops plain white nainsook and cross bar goods in the past universally associated with men's underwear may be replaced with more attractive cloths in colors.

Most probably there was no market for such styles in former years because dyes were lacking that would

make possible the fastness to washing absolutely essential to their success.

Why resist such innovations? Rather jump into the market with what it seems to want and educate the public taste to want newer and better things. Bear in mind that a change in style will scrap more otherwise good household equipment and wearing apparel than will months of actual service.

In the bath room we find the white towel more or less extinct except for guest linens and cherished of the trousseau. New patterns in fast colors seem to sell towels. The familiar white shower curtain is giving way to printed and color woven styles. In fact it appears that fashion is frowning altogether on the severe white bathroom as too suggestive of the surgical ward. Tiles rich in color are quite the vogue and we may soon see porcelains and enamelled wares for this room appearing quite generally in colors.

The present interest in colonial styles finds a revival of rag rugs and patch quilts to a degree that cotton fabrics are being manufactured specially for the purpose. The public seems to have become accustomed to the use of cotton for floor coverings and one may reasonably expect healthy growth in special weaves particularly designed for the floor. When dyed in fast colors cotton has much to recommend it for floor covering. It is cheap and durable, adapted to almost any style of weave and color, it is light in weight and easily cleaned. An important consideration is general durability which has been lacking absolutely from this class of fabrics heretofore. Colors must not fade in sunlight and must not run if a rug accidentally becomes wet. They must permit of several tub washings. The rugs must be protected from molding. When bath mats of this nature are available few people will be content to limp on cold tile or linoleum floors with bare feet.

In the dress goods line there is little to be said that is startlingly new. Of one thing we are certain—that the use of cotton is on the increase. It is now a generally accepted fact that for many purposes where strength is an important consideration, rayon alone is not as successful as mixtures of cotton and rayon. We therefore find a development in fabrics based on mixtures of cotton with rayon and true silk which promises much for the future. In the United States this development is said to be in its infancy by experts familiar with the designs produced in Europe.

Here as in other lines on which we have touched we must stress the importance of fast colors for success in the production of the newer day fabrics. We believe it to be an economic fallacy that lack of wear makes for frequent replacements. Such a claim promises an ignorant

buying public. Men in the trade sometimes voice this opinion but let us refer the question to the average woman and we may expect a different answer. As a buyer the housewife is a critical customer. She can be misled only once and does not easily forget disappointments because it is she who stocks the household and maintains it—directly or indirectly. It is the woman who is offended by warranties that do not find doubly so because she must put up with unsightly articles of furnishing decoration or wear that have run in the wash or faded in the sun, until she can afford to replace them.

It is our belief that cotton goods tastefully designed, structurally correct and attractive, and colored with dyes as permanent as the fabric's use warrants and the present development of the art permits will find a steadily increasing market! Hosiery manufacturers will heartily agree with me that poor design and loose colors have ruined more hosiery resales than the poor market conditions which are usually blamed. In other lines parallel cases may be found. A few years ago a wave of economy spread over the larger cities where thousands of girls are employed in office work and other clean occupations not requiring the use of special working clothes. The wearing of smocks to protect the more costly street apparel became the vogue and merchants and mills in a position to meet the demand literally coined money. Then what happened? Either through fading in the sun from being worn or hung near a window, or due to running in the first wash, the first crop of smocks quickly perished. The second crop followed with somewhat less enthusiasm, higher prices were paid, purchases were made more discriminatingly and the garments were handled more carefully. But the purpose of the move was defeated—to give the office girl an inexpensive outer garment plain but not unattractive and above all, serviceable. Smocks are still being worn but not as generally as they might have been if the feminine purchaser had not been disappointed.

I mentioned before that colored sheetings are becoming fashionable and on inquiry I have found a marked demand for them in department stores. I had the privilege of examining analytical tests made on a line of such sheetings which had been offered to one of New York's largest department stores. It was represented as dyed with vat colors and therefore of excellent fastness. I wish you could share the feelings of the buyer and chemist of this institution when it was found that the colors with an exposure of 35 hours in the fadeometer and that an ordinary house wash test stripped them from half to two-thirds. Is there anyone who believes that a woman buying such stuff as "color-fast" will re-order it if better goods are available? And if fast colors were not to be had is it not human nature

(Continued on Page 32)

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*Government Aid in Extending Cotton Uses**

OVER a period of years changes in our economic, social and industrial life have resulted in marked shifts within the manufacturing industries, changes which have directly affected manufacturing and distribution technique. If the cotton industry, cotton farming and manufacturing, is to keep pace with these changes and is to prosper in a way commensurate with its importance in our economic structure it must take cognizance of the new demands and new needs. It cannot persist in following a cold trail while some other hound in the pack eagerly follows a new scent and eventually trees the quarry. The per capita consumption of cotton has not changed materially in recent year, though the power to produce and manufacture has been markedly augmented. I believe our industry is well awakened to the trend of the times and fully realizes what it must do to assure itself a lasting and increasingly important place in this progressive economic picture.

Your government, through its various executive departments, is taking an active interest in your problems and is endeavoring not only to provide facts for the studies which you are making and will make, but is also initiating surveys which it is hoped, will result in constructive and concrete results that

By Wm. M. Carman, Jr., Assistant Chief, Textile Division U. S. Department of Commerce.

will point the way to the extended use of cotton. The Department of Commerce, through the New Uses of Cotton Section in its Textile Division, has set up the machinery for carrying out a three-fold program of investigation and study. Perhaps a brief delineation of the organization of the work, with the results thus far accomplished or indicated, will be of interest to you.

We have attacked the problem of finding new or extended uses of cotton by establishing for ourselves a premise from which to work in an orderly and more or less logical sequence. The premise which we have set up is that new uses are largely predicated upon a very clear understanding of the present uses. It was with this in mind that we set out to list every kind of basic cotton product now manufactured in the United States and to show the uses to which these products are at present put. This phase of our study has been completed and the results have been published in the bulletin "Cotton Fabrics and Their Uses." 130 basic products are listed. Approximately 1000 different uses have been indicated for these manufactures of cotton. We undoubtedly have missed some uses which will occur to you. Women compiled the list of household uses and mere

man was able to augment that list. Each industry, trade, art and profession has a different outlook and contact with life and it is for that reason we would like to have you, in your different environments, bring this initial work to the attention of all classes in your community. Women's clubs, home economic classes, the schools, the professions, as well as industry, can add to this effort and make the permanent record more clearly authoritative.

The apparent inertia, which has tinged the textile industry with a not too rosy color, can be overcome by an active and militant interest in the technique of all industry with which it has the slightest present relationship. Too much personal introspection is to be avoided. Industrial introspection and morbid self pity will not help the cause. A clean and orderly house is greatly to be desired but your problems of production are in the last analysis secondary to the adequate and sustained distribution of your goods. Of late months we have heard more insistently that "too many goods are made." I will agree with that dictum only with this addition,—"Too many goods are made without due thought as to where they are going." The consumer is the final judge. Why not cultivate this judge? Know

your customer be he the primary, secondary, or ultimate consumer. Learn what he needs. No merchant or manufacturer can sell eggs for an omelet when his client has ordered hash.

It is with these thoughts in mind that the Textile Division has entered upon the second phase of its study. We are now engaged in making surveys of all the industries, arts, trades and professions with the dual purpose of ascertaining in what way these factors use cotton in their manufacturing processes and in the products which they produce, and to what extent additional consumption of cotton may be developed. The first step is again merely one of fact-gathering. The second step is one that goes beyond and behind the facts, co-ordinating them and marshalling them for inspection under the laws of pure science and the action of applied science. Related groups of industry has been made the subject of study both by personal contact and by searching questionnaire. These studies have brought out some very interesting facts and have been the means of suggesting more than 150 ideas looking toward the greater utilization of the premiere fibre. Although many of the suggested adaptations appear dependent almost entirely on the establishment of adequate interchange of production problems between these and

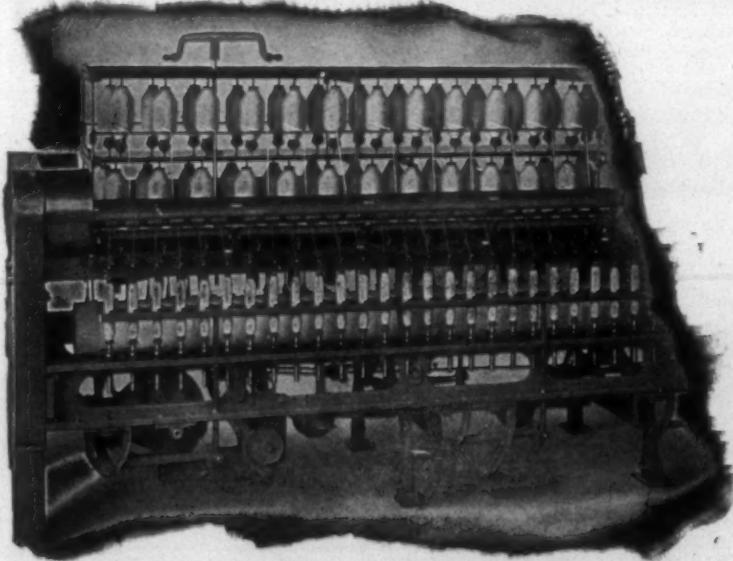
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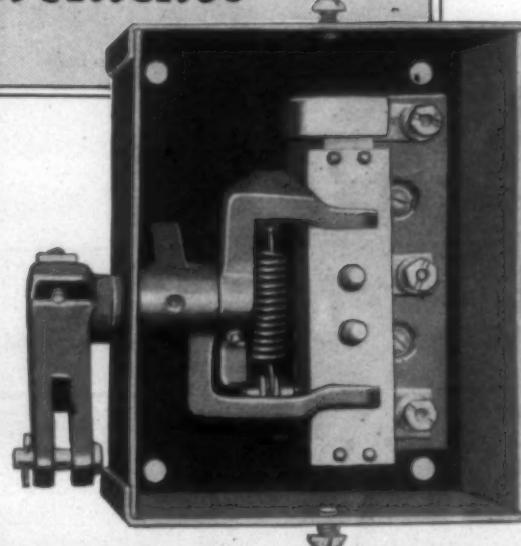
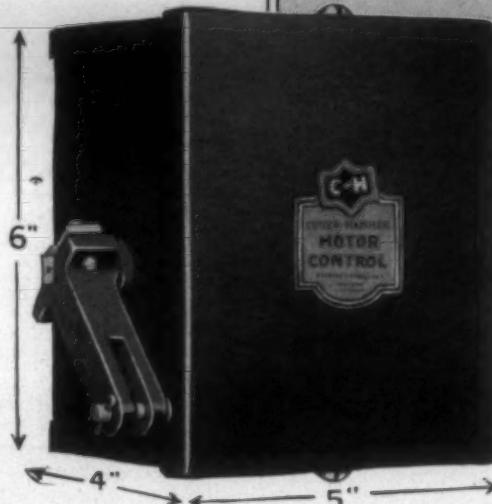
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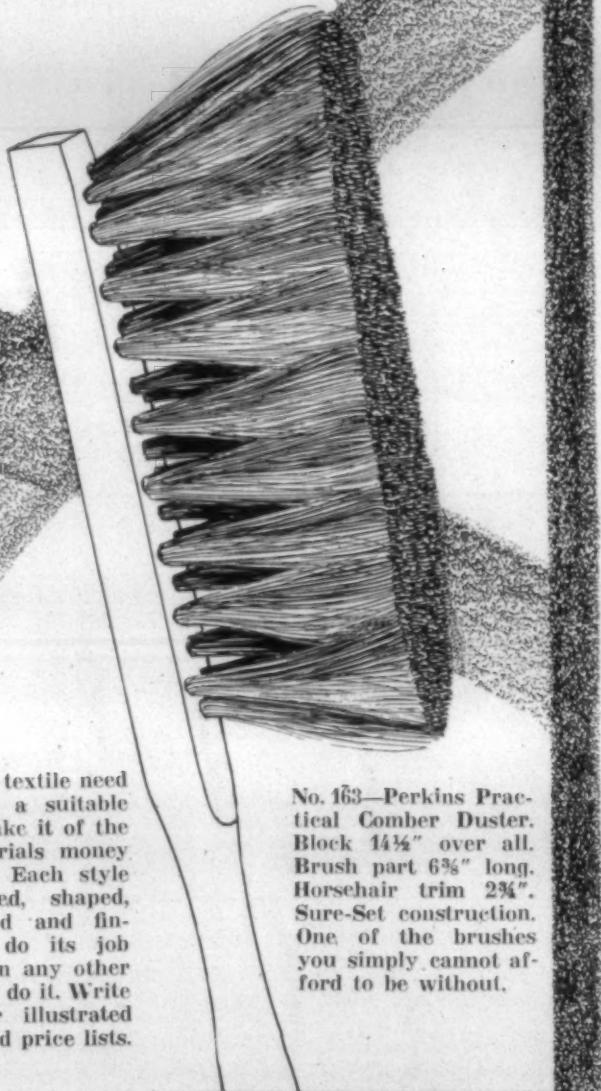
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Sizing and De-Lustering Rayon

ONE of the principal things that confronts the finisher of today is the proper handling of rayon yarns and piece-goods, either all-rayon, or rayon-mixtures, according to a bulletin by Jokichi Takamine, Jr., of the Takamine Laboratory.

The treatment of cotton and silk materials has gradually been evolved through many years of progress and study, so that most of the problems attending the finishing of this type of goods have become well understood and reduced to standard practice.

When the cotton and silk finisher steps from these well-known fields into the relatively new realm of rayon and the other artificial silks, he immediately finds very little past experimentation to guide him, and is largely dependent upon what information is available, very little of which has as yet been reduced to exact practice.

This field, like most others, is not without its contradictory observations and theories, and the purpose of this paper and those following is to set down in tangible form the most approved methods now in vogue in handling rayon and like materials for the assistance of those in the textile branches who are called upon to handle these comparatively new materials.

The information contained herein is the result of considerable research and we have received much valuable assistance from the manufacturers of these materials (1), and also from other authoritative sources as well (2). We trust that this series of papers will prove of value to the finishing division of the textile arts.

Sizing of Rayon

Inasmuch as the success of the subsequent finishing operations depends to a large extent upon the removal of sizing materials from rayon piece goods, it is well to understand what materials are used in the sizing process and the methods employed (3).

There are two general methods of sizing rayon (4).

- Skein Sizing,
- Warp Sizing.

a. Skein Sizing is practiced to some extent, but unless handled carefully, is apt to give trouble because of skein entanglements and uneven tension in weaving, due to

(1) The Viscose Co., New York City; DuPont Rayon Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

(2) Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; Erie Dyeing & Processing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

(3) Some Hints and Some Don'ts About Sizing, R. P. Morningstar, The Rayon Journal (1927), No. 6, Page 27.

(4) Rayon and Its Treatment, IV, Warp Sizing and Skein Sizing, R. W. Taylor, The Rayon Journal (1927), No. 12, Page 13.

(5) Machine Sizing of Rayon, R. P. Morningstar, The Rayon Journal (1927), No. 3, 2, Page 33.

(6) The Sizing of Rayon Yarns, J. H. Shinn, Silk, (N. Y.), June, 1927, Page 51, 20.

uneven sizing. Skein sizing is also more costly than warp sizing chiefly because it involves a loss in production during the winding operation.

Formula for Skein Sizing:

60 Pounds Gelatin,
198 Gallons Water.

Soften the gelatin by allowing it to stand for a few hours, then boil for from 15 to 20 minutes, allowing the bath to cool until it is lukewarm before entering the rayon. Dip the yarn in the bath, then hydro-extract for from 15 to 20 minutes. The yarn is then ready for the drying machine, but should be shaken out before drying, to prevent the threads from sticking together.

The above formula is preferably used for yarn having additional twist; that is, 4 turns extra to the inch.

Formula (2) set forth below under the paragraph devoted to warp sizing can also be used successfully for skein sizing by omitting the glycerine.

b. Warp Sizing. — The greater amount of rayon which is being used for warps is sized directly in the warp on several of the standard slingers. Both the Johnson and the single and double drum Saco-Lowell machines are being used successfully. Several articles have recently appeared in the trade journals which gives considerable detail on this subject (5), (6).

Types of Sizing Materials Used

Rayon is generally sized with glues, gums, dextriins and starch. In many instances there is also added some fatty matter to render the warp more pliable.

Formulas for Warp Sizing

For the machine sizing, the following formulas are those most suitable for rayon:

(1) 3½ lbs. flexible starch,
1½ lbs. corn starch,
1/10th oz. (3 grams) Polyzime "P."

This mixture is dissolved in 3 gallons of water after which it is poured into a tank that contains 15 gallons of water. The contents are then boiled and stirred for from 15 to 20 minutes.

Before using this preparation, it should be allowed to cool down to a temperature of 80 to 90 deg. F., and this temperature maintained during the process of sizing.

(2) 11 gallons of water,
5 lbs. gelatose,
3 oz. glycerine.

Boil the mixture until scum disappears, which will require about 15 to 20 minutes. To preserve this preparation, add 4 oz. of benzoate of soda to 10 gallons of solution.

This preparation can be used cold during the process of sizing.

De-lustering

Rayon in its natural state has a very high lustre, and in order more closely to simulate the appearance of silks, it becomes desirable to de-luster it.

Most of the processes for delustering rayon are patented. These usual-

(Continued on Page 33)

Saco-Lowell Consolidates Kitson and Newton Shops

At a meeting held on June 19th the directors of Saco-Lowell Shops voted to consolidate the operations of the Kitson plant into the plant at Newton Upper Falls. A careful survey of the two plants made by the management disclosed clearly that greatly increased operating efficiency and substantial economies would result from this consolidation.

The Newton plant has well over half a million square feet of floor space, well arranged for economical manufacturing. Its foundry is new and modern in every respect and has abundant capacity to take care of the consolidated operations. The Newton plant also has exceptionally good side-track and material-handling facilities and is fully adequate in every respect to accommodate the Kitson division of the company's business without sacrificing in any way the capacity needed for the manufacture of cards and drawing.

For some time past the castings for the Kitson plant have been made in the Newton foundry and the transfer of the machining operations to Newton can be made quickly and easily without interference with current production. The tool equipment that will be made available in the Newton plant for machining Kitson products will be of the best and most modern type. The long established reputation of the Newton plant for manufacturing a product of high and uniform quality insures the continued high standard of excellence of the Kitson product.

The consolidation will be completed by early fall and the company will then have two large, compactly arranged and splendidly equipped plants, one in Newton Upper Falls, making opening, picking, cards and drawing equipment; the other in Biddeford, Me., making roving and spinning equipment.

Viscose Develops Subdued Luster Rayon

After years of intensive laboratory research the Viscose Company has developed a new rayon yarn having a subdued luster luster similar to silk and greater softness as compared with other grades of rayon. Heretofore it has been necessary to de-lusterize rayon after manufacture. In the new product, the desired degree of luster is manufactured into the yarn, the result being a product which is expected by the manufacturers to greatly broaden the field of usefulness of rayon.

Announcement of the new product, which is a 24-filament yarn, has just been made by Chester C. Bassett, Jr., assistant general sales manager of the Viscose Company. In making the announcement, Mr. Bassett describes the product as having "a subdued luster similar in degree to pure silk and superior to the regular rayon." The degree of luster is inherent in the yarn, Mr. Bassett says, thereby insuring permanency of the original luster as well as originality of appearance.

This new yarn, called "Dulesco 24," a special Crown Band product, is stated to possess all the qualities of the regular Crown Brand rayon manufactured by the Viscose Company but having in addition a distinctly superior softness and the subdued luster which makes it ideally suited to many new uses. The secret process is the property of the Viscose Company, and Dulesco 24 will be an exclusive Viscose product. The company is now ready to manufacture the new yarn in quantity, Mr. Bassett announces.

The degree of luster of Dulesco is inherent in the yarn, Mr. Bassett says, thereby insuring permanency of the original luster as well as originality of appearance. Some indication of the significance of the new development is given in Mr. Bassett's statement that will be found by hosiery, underwear, cotton and silk weavers to be a "true revelation in rayon yarn, particularly in merchandise where subdued luster and softness are essential."

Dulesco finds an immediate market awaiting it, in the opinion of knit goods and cloth manufacturers because it has the properties which make it ideal for certain uses for which the regular types of rayon were not considered ideal. It is being offered to supersede the regular types of rayon, but as a supplement, intended for use in fabrics where high luster is not advantageous. Another of its distinct advantages is the price of \$1.55 per pound, which is only five cents per pound higher than the better grades of regular luster rayon.

Officials of the Viscose Company state that the company is prepared to meet any increases in the demand for its products resulting from the development of Dulesco. Last year 50,000,000 pounds of rayon were produced in the various plants. These plants have a total of 82 acres of floor space, and give employment to 15,000 people. Plants are located at Marcus Hook, Pa., Lewiston, Pa., Roanoke, Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va., and a pulp plant at Nitro, W. Va.

To Let Rayon Plant Contract

Covington, Va.—Bids will be asked for with the next 10 days for the plant the Industrial Rayon Company plans to build here, according to F. C. Niederhauser, vice-president of the company, who has been to Greenville in conference with representatives of J. E. Sirrine & Co., who prepared the plans.

Mr. Niederhauser was accompanied to Greenville by Hiram Rivitz, president of the Industrial Rayon Company. Mr. Rivitz has returned to Cleveland, the head quarters of the company, while Mr. Niederhauser plans to remain in Greenville until Monday.

The plant at Covington will cost about \$5,000,000 and will employ 2,000 persons, Mr. Niederhauser stated. It will have an output of 5,000,000 pounds of goods annually, being larger than the plant at Elizabethton, Tenn., and possibly the largest rayon plant in the South.

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Cup Greases
Rub-Roll Apron Oils

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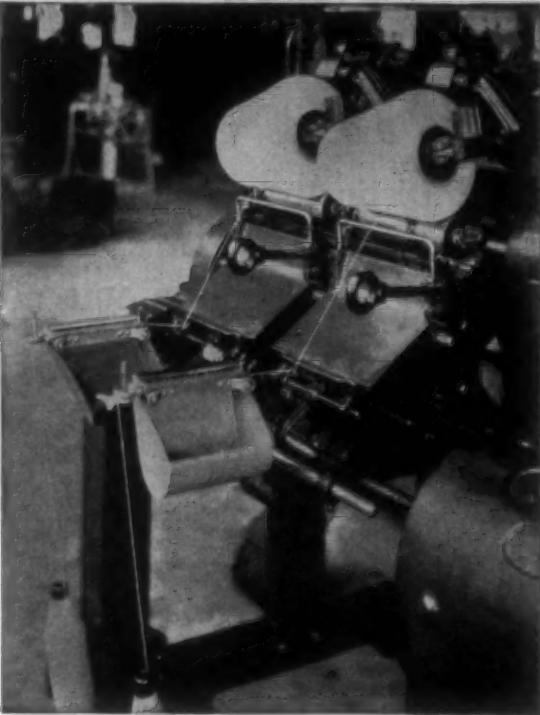
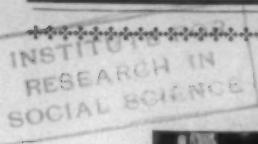
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And when you let this new Eclipse be the "policeman of the Winder," you can bank on it nabbing every piece of foreign matter that comes jaunting along with your yarn. Incidentally, it's built stronger, simpler . . . and you'll find it considerably lower in price. Let us send you an Eclipse on trial . . . or give you a demonstration. Write us.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

Makers of the Eclipse-Van Ness Random Dyer
Elmira, N. Y.



New Uses of Cotton

(Continued from Page 7)

cover a wide field. In the short time available, it is impossible to do other than refer to a few outstanding examples.

How the Mills Can Help.

In considering the industrial field, let us take our own industry first and see what we can do towards increasing the consumption of cotton fabrics in our own mills and wherein the mill executives have considerable influence.

Take the question of belts. We are told by representative mill engineers that there are now on the market, satisfactory belts using duck in their construction. On the other hand, we are told that probably ninety-five per cent of the belts used in our industry are leather.

If our industry purchased during the coming year for the replacement of old belts, alone, those using duck in their construction, it is estimated that the consumption of duck will be increased at least three million yards.

The head of one of the largest mill groups in Georgia issued instructions that not a single leather belt is to be purchased without his personal Okeh on the order. We believe this is a constructive step and hope all executives may see their way clear to take similar action.

Again, taking the question of the trucks and baskets used around the mills, a great many of them today have fibre bodies, cast-iron tires on their wheels, etc. We are told by representative mill executives that canvas body trucks, canvas tired wheels are just as satisfactory—in most cases, cheaper and more economical.

No one knows how many million trucks, baskets, etc., are at present in use, but we do know that fabric tires on the wheels for these trucks would require three million yards of duck.

The bags used in shipping starch to our mills require 750,000 yards of fabric annually for containers. Last year 35 per cent were shipped in cotton, the balance could have been if the mills had so specified on their orders.

Cotton Bags.

Many of our mills operate or control directly or indirectly, stores for the benefit of their employees. We have been working with the American Wholesale Grocers' Association to increase the use of cotton containers in the shipment of groceries and other materials handled by their members. They have aroused considerable interest on the part of their members during the past year as is evidenced by the replies received by one of our mills operating such a store as we are discussing. This mill executives took occasion to write the jobbers and wholesalers from whom his store purchases, urging them to use cotton containers wherever possible and received many favorable replies.

In this connection, it is to be noted that the wholesale grocery business

of this country uses in the neighborhood of 525,000,000 cotton bags per year or roughly, 80 per cent of all the cotton bags manufactured in this country. But they handle three times as many bags made of competitive fibres, to say nothing of other types of containers.

In looking over a survey made by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the American Wholesale Grocers' Association last year, one finds 35 items occasionally shipped in cotton successfully, but more generally shipped in other types of containers.

Every mill executive and the majority of the men and women employed in your mills are voters and as such have a certain influence in the community in which they live.

I mentioned a short time ago, traffic guides made of cotton. If each executive personally wrote a letter to the local police department or highway officers, calling attention to the fact that traffic guides are made of cotton fabric and asking their cooperation at least to the extent of trying out these guides and in turn suggested to his employees that they also write such a letter, we would have this use of cotton introduced to at least 200 towns and cities of the South.

Another opportunity for you gentlemen to assist in increasing the consumption of cotton fabric or at least in decreasing the inroads of competitive fabrics, is in the case of cotton bags for cement. It is an undisputed fact that the cement user can save 45c. per barrel, if he buys his cement in cotton sacks.

Cement in Cotton Bags.

This industry consumes approximately one hundred million square yards of osnaburg each year. The paper bag industry has been making strenuous efforts to secure this business and the last five years has seen a marked increase in the use of paper bags until today, approximately 20 per cent of the cement shipped by cement manufacturers in this country is packed in bags other than cotton.

It is interesting to note, keeping in mind the above percentage, that one large cement plant located in Alabama and shipping all of their cement into cotton growing and manufacturing territory, has told us that their shipments in paper aggregate 38 per cent of their total shipments.

In your neighboring State of South Carolina last year, the method of shipping 108,500 barrels of cement for public works was changed from competitive fibre to cotton, thus increasing the consumption of cotton bagging in this one State by 310,000 square yards. A similar instance may arise in this State this year.

The point I want to make is that every one of you interested in the manufacture of cotton fabric of any kind should make it a point to call attention to any contractor on any work whatever, and particularly on public work which is paid for by you in taxes, to the fact that it is to the interest of the cotton growers and cotton manufacturers of this State to use cement shipped in cotton sacks. There is certainly no
(Continued on Page 31)



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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Matter of Selvedges

Editor:

What are the advantages of weaving single yarn fabrics with 2-ply twisted yarn selvedges.

WEAVER.

Bobbins Vary in Size.

Editor:

What causes bobbins to vary in diameter as they fill on spinning frames?

CAL.

Should Bobbins Fill the Rings

Editor:

When filling the bobbins on the spinning frames, should the bobbins fill the rings?

SPINNER.

Loss of Time in Picker Room.

Editor:

We have a one man operated picker room, and we find that there is considerable loss of time when the finisher lap knocks off. This is because the picker tender may be in the center of the room and when he hears the full lap knock off, the time he takes to reach the front of the finisher to take the lap off is lost time. How can this be remedied?

OVERSEER.

Traveler Tension and Yarn Strength

Why is it that I make a certain yarn with heavier ring travelers, it is stronger than when I make the same yarn with lighter travelers. This puzzles me very much. Can some ring spinners explain this to me?

STRENGTH.

Spinning from Strippings.

Editor:

I would like some information on spinning yarns from strippings.

We are running a draft of 896, making 7.75s yarns, putting in 14.90 turns of twist. Our work runs bad. We opened out top and bottom rolls and then closed them, but the work still runs bad, making thick and thin places in the roving.

I would like to hear from some of the men on this. The size of our rings is 2 3-16, spindle speed is 5510.

M. N. X.

Answer to Inquirer.

Editor:

Answering the question by Inquirer, I should say that it is very impractical to make a success of spinning any kind of yarns from such a mixture as mentioned above. There is too much difference between the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch and the 1 1-18-inch mentioned to draw right. It will be impossible to set the rolls right to draw the stock evenly. Possibly by setting the rolls

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

up closely, and leaving the weight off of the middle roll, a cheap grade of yarns coarser than 10s can be made for odd and special purposes.

Mixup.

Answer to Agent.

Editor:

Agent wants to know how to make spiral or ricerack yarns. He does not state what kind nor what size. There is an endless variety of such yarns, but as they are all made on the same principle, I will endeavor to throw out some advice to him on this matter. Usually spiral yarns (sometimes called ricerack yarns) are made by twisting a smaller yarn with a larger yarn. The larger yarn may be a two or more plied yarn. The sizes of these two different yarns, determines the weight or the bulk of the spiral yarn. This, together with the variations in the twists, and the colors, will enable him to make spiral or ricerack yarns, large or small, fine or coarse plain or fancy and in all colors, and in all kinds of fibres and mixtures of same.

MILL MAN.

Answer to Stuck.

Editor:

Stuck has placed before the readers of this paper a very interesting proposition by asking why 10/2 ply is not so strong as 15/3 ply yarn. This is a very nice problem to study, and as I have never seen it worked out, may I be permitted to publish my answer to this problem?

In the first place, everything else being equal, two ply yarns made of the same number of yarns as three ply are never so strong per strand as the three ply would be per strand.

For example we will take 14/2 ply at an average of 249 lbs of breaking strength. 249+2 equals the average breaking strength of one of the two strands; viz: 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Now we will take the same yarn made into three ply, and find that it breaks at an average breaking strength of 426 lbs. which, if divided by three, will equal 142 lbs. per strand. Now why should each strand of this same yarn be stronger by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in the 3 ply than in the 2 ply? Well, there are two

reasons for this strange difference to the uninitiated. First, in all yarn there are thick and thin places, and in two ply yarns it will sometimes occur that two thin places will pair side by side. But it would be a rare case for three weak spots to pair side by side in a three ply yarn.

Second, in three ply yarns, there is a more binding effect between the strands than in two ply yarn, i. e., the friction between strands is at a higher tension between three strands than between two strands when twisted into three and two respectively.

Having given the above illustration, it can be readily understood as to why 10/2 ply cannot be as strong per strand as 15/3 ply although bearing both of same size.

TECHNICAL.

Urge Georgia Mills To Close July 4 Week

Dawson, Ga.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia in an open letter to all its members this week urged every plant to close from July 2 to July 7.

While there has been little time for action on this, there has been numerous expressions heard this week favoring the idea. Many of the mills of this State have a custom of stopping one week each year for vacation, the week of July 4 being usually the vacation time. It is thought that most of the mills will close down.

Curtailment of production continues on an average of 35 per cent, with no reports of further activity. Two or three mills manufacturing bed spreads material have reported fair orders this week, but the mills making sheetings and draperies are doing little.

Imports Lower

Washington, June 22.—Imports of cotton fabrics into the United States during May showed a slight decrease, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Last month, 5,006,623 square yards of cotton cloths were imported, compared with 6,196,277 square yards import-

ed during the same month in 1927 and 6,493,070 square yards in April of this year, showing declines of \$1,489,654 from last year and 1,486,447 from April, respectively.

Simultaneous with the decline in the number of square yards imported, a drop in the dollar value of the imports is indicated for the month of May, compared with the same month last year and the previous month. Imports last month were valued at \$1,186,914, compared with \$1,341,077 for May, 1927, and \$1,472 for April of this year, showing losses of \$154,163 and \$285,929, respectively, from May of last year and April of this year.

Rayon Research By Textile School

Raleigh, N. C.—Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, reports that because of the great growth of the rayon industry in the South, there will be considerable research made on this fibre during the coming school year.

The students at North Carolina State College Textile School do this research under the direction of the teachers in charge of the various departments. During the past year, the students have used rayon, celanese and combinations with cotton in producing the cloth which has been woven at the school under the supervision of Prof. T. R. Hart. The laying out of the designs has been under the supervision of Dean Nelson and Professor Shinn; all of the yarn used having been dyed by students in the dyeing department.

The plans for the coming year include the following:

Under the supervision of Prof. J. T. Hilton, of the carding and spinning department, rayon waste and rayon cut up into small pieces is to be spun alone and in combination with cotton.

The students under Professor Hart are to run tensile strength tests at various degrees of humidity on different rayons, also, tests on the "stretch of rayon."

The knitting students under the direction of Professor Shinn will make tests on relative values of different oils used in knitting.

In the dyeing department and the research department connected with it, students are to dye the various rayons with different classes of dyes, then cross section the fibres and examine microscopically for depth of penetration.

Knit goods will also be examined microscopically, and along with the cross sections of dyed and sized yarns, the photomicrographic apparatus will be used to obtain pictures of any noteworthy features.

Tests will also be made of the comparative exhaustion of the dye liquors used on rayon, using the colorimeter.

North Carolina Association Considers New Uses for Cotton

THE 23rd annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, held at the King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., on June 22 and 23 was devoted primarily to a consideration of the work that is being done to find new uses for cotton products. The selection of this topic as a central theme for the meeting proved a happy one. The attendance was large and much interest was shown in the several sessions, the meeting being one of the most successful the association has ever held.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Thomas H. Webb, president and treasurer of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord; first vice-president, J. H. Separk, Gastonia; second vice-president, W. D. Briggs, Raleigh and third vice-president, Kemp P. Lewis, Durham.

First Session.

The opening session came to order promptly on Friday morning, with President Chas. G. Hill presiding. This session was featured by



Chas. G. Hill
Retiring President
Cotton Mfrs. Asso. of North Carolina

three addresses which traced the progress of the several agencies that are carrying on a campaign to extend the uses of cotton.

Ernest C. Morse, of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told of the Institute's work in this direction. William W. Carman, Jr., assistant chief of the Textile Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, showed how the Government is cooperating with the textile industry to find new outlets for cotton products and Harry Hermann, of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, showed the relationship between new uses and the dyestuff industry. These addresses appear in full elsewhere in this issue.

There was no program on Friday afternoon, members being left free to play golf during the afternoon.

Banquet and Cotton Ball.

The annual banquet of the Association was held at 7:30, with more than 200 members and guests present. Frederick M. Feilker, managing director of the Associated Business Papers, was the principal speaker,

He spoke interestingly of the work that is being done by other industries in finding larger markets for their products and gave a number valuable suggestions as to how the cotton manufacturers may also extend their markets.

The banquet was enlivened by a number of musical features and the work of a song leader of the cheerleader type who succeeded in getting quite a bit of harmony from the assemblage.

The Cotton Ball, held immediately after the banquet, proved the high spot of the convention. There was keen competition for a number of very attractive prizes awarded to those wearing the most attractive cotton or cotton and rayon costumes. The prizes were awarded to Miss Miriam Shaw, Greensboro, Miss



T. H. Webb
President

Cotton Mfrs. Asso. of North Carolina

Helen de Vilbiss, Greensboro, Mrs. William M. Wilson, Rock Hill, Miss Ruth Robinson, Charlotte and others.

About 300 dancers were present for the ball and the carnival spirit that prevailed was ample evidence of the joy of the occasion.

Both the banquet and the Cotton Ball and other entertainment features were in charge of a local committee of which C. W. Causey, of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, was chairman.

Business Session.

A number of important matters came before the executive session, held on Friday morning. The meeting was opened by President Hill, who spoke as follows:

Address of Charles G. Hill

I DEEM it unnecessary to give you a detailed report of your association for the past twelve months inasmuch as the annual report of the secretary fully treats this phase of our activities. In general it may be stated, however, that the association in its various departments has functioned most satisfactorily. Quite a volume of necessary and helpful detail has been handled through the office of your secretary and treasurer; the traffic department, under the direction of George W. Forrester of Atlanta, has pro-

gressed in its usual excellent manner; the various committees of the analysis of the generally accepted or prevailing idea of the unsatisfactory condition of the textile industry at the moment or during the past year. We have heard much of this and to reiterate would be no remedy or stimulant to a convalescent. The industry has faced depression and unsatisfactory conditions before, and has weathered more than one storm, and again will

There was a splendid attendance at the mid-winter meeting at Pinehurst, and I feel that this meeting was altogether interesting and helpful.

I will not burden you with another; the various committees of the analysis of the generally accepted or prevailing idea of the unsatisfactory condition of the textile industry at the moment or during the past year. We have heard much of this and to reiterate would be no remedy or stimulant to a convalescent. The industry has faced depression and unsatisfactory conditions before, and has weathered more than one storm, and again will



J. H. Separk
First Vice-President
Cotton Mfrs. Asso. of North Carolina

be brought back to normal activity and reasonable profits.

I am encouraged to the point of absolute confidence in making this prediction, because at no previous time in the history of the industry has so great an amount of brain-power been marshalled to cope with the complex and ever-changing problems confronting us,—problems which have brought distress not only to the manufacturers, but to the cotton growers, and a large section of the general public in our Southland.

To think that we could find a panacea over night would be but an Utopian dream. I predict that the work of the Cotton-Textile Institute, through its New Uses and other divisions, together with the related efforts of some divisions of the United States Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, is going to mean much to the entire cotton industry, which embraces three million growers of the staple, several hundred thousand mill-workers, and tens of thousands of stockholders in our textile enterprises.

When the machinery of the Cotton-Textile Institute already in motion, gains momentum, retaining the co-operation of a large percentage

of our textile industries, which it now enjoys, it will be a potent factor in bringing about conditions into the sunshine of prosperity, enthusiasm, and old-time happiness.

I need not tell you of the position North Carolina today occupies among the States in the manufacture of textiles. You are aware that in active spindle hours, in number of wage-earners, and in dollars paid for textile wages and salaries, North Carolina occupies first position in the Union. You also know that in the manufacture of denims, towels, and many other cotton products, we hold first places.

This eminent position has not befallen North Carolina as a gift from the gods; all of the foregoing factors,—as important as they are, are but contributory to the real cause that will inevitably bring continued success to the Old North State's textile industry. This position has been achieved through the courage, and the consistent and intelligently directed efforts of those men who have been charged with the respon-



W. D. Briggs
Second Vice-President
Cotton Mfrs. Asso. of North Carolina

sibility of managing our textile enterprises,—and when I refer to the men who have guided, and are today giving directions to the destinies of our industry, I am not referring merely to a few outstanding leaders, but to the rank and file of the men who today make up the managing personnel of the cotton industry in North Carolina. Men, real men of character, vision and energy, unsurpassed in any line of endeavor, men who are not in the great game for material gain alone.

No industry can live unto itself, and none can enjoy the full measure of success, if it fails to assume responsibility of the health and the well-being of its workers; this is paramount with our North Carolina mill executives, who are imbued with the spirit of the brotherhood of man. This it is, that has won and holds the confidence, and co-operation of the thousands of efficient and loyal workers who have made our industry what it is today. May we ever hold to our traditions and ideals,—for

(Continued on Page 20)

Mill Men Should Study Cellulose

THE following address by Dr. R. E. Rose, of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., was prepared for the annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina. Dr. Rose was prevented at the last moment, from attending the meeting.

To you cellulose is cotton; in all that you do with it you think of the fiber as a fixed limit. Perhaps the most that you do to it is to alter it by mercerization.

To us cotton is but one form of cellulose. Cellulose is not simply another name for cotton. Cellulose is an alcohol insoluble in water and possessing a very considerable complexity. Still, because of its reaction, we know that it is essentially similar to grain alcohol.

Alcohols can be changed by treatment with acid, thus acetic acid and amylalcohol in the presence of oil of viriol form a substance which is known to all of you because it is used as a solvent for nitro cellulose and happens to smell like bananas.

If you treat cellulose in the same way you get no result at all but if you treat cellulose with nitric acid in the presence of sulfuric acid, the cotton becomes exceedingly harsh and tremendously inflammable. It has been changed chemically into nitro cellulose which is gun cotton. Now I do not need to emphasize the importance of gun cotton as an in-

dustrial product. Even in peace times it is used in very large quantities and in war times the country that can make the most nitro cellulose is likely, other things being equal, to be victorious.

The Basis for Reaching the New Use.

There you have a new use for cellulose arising from the fact that the chemist did not think of it as cotton but as an alcohol. Nitro cellulose is soluble in liquids that do not dissolve cotton at all, organic solvents, and from these solutions it separates as a jelly. This jelly allows of making faster or slower burning powders and very greatly extends the use of nitro cellulose, but we can make use of the plasticity of nitro cellulose in quite a different way.

If we do not carry the treatment with acid quite so far, the product is not quite so inflammable and then by incorporating the resultant product with camphor we obtain celluloid and from celluloid several industries take their start. As a plastic it lends itself to the fashioning of all fancy articles, such as toilet sets. Since it is soft enough to roll and can be pressed into sheets which are transparent, it is the basic material of the moving picture business.

Since it can be mixed with vegetable oils instead of camphor and then rolled in flexible sheets which

adhere to cotton, it is used for making artificial leather.

So you see we have quite a group of industries and their importance is evident from the following figures:

There were produced in the United States 40,000,000 yards of pyroxylon leather in 1927. Imports of pyroxylon products in 1926 amounted to 2,864,000 pounds while the exports totalled 3,818,000 pounds.

How Chardonnet Developed a New Textile Fiber.

In 1884 a chemist studying the solution of nitro cellulose which gave very viscous liquids, decided to investigate why he could not precipitate the fiber by spinning, not as cotton is spun, but as the caterpillar spins the silk.

In this way he actually did produce a fiber, but of course when the solvent had been removed the fiber was nearly as inflammable as gun cotton. This was no serious problem to the chemist who knew that substances belonging to the family of nitro cellulose are decomposed by alkali.

When the fiber is treated in this way the cellulose is regenerated in the form of a filament. The chemist who did this fundamental work was Chardonnet and to him we must give the credit of making the first new kind of textile fiber. He was a man of extreme perseverance, and actually when he wanted to put his discovery to commercial use the

first four of his companies went bankrupt and still he persisted, living long enough to see the fifth become marvelously successful.

For some reason if you put cotton in a solution of ammonia containing copper, the cotton dissolves. This gives a very simple means for producing a solution and in some ways it sounds a good deal easier than making a nitrate. In 1890 Despaissis used such a solution to produce regenerated cellulose in the form of fiber and you know that we still talk about cuprammonium rayon.

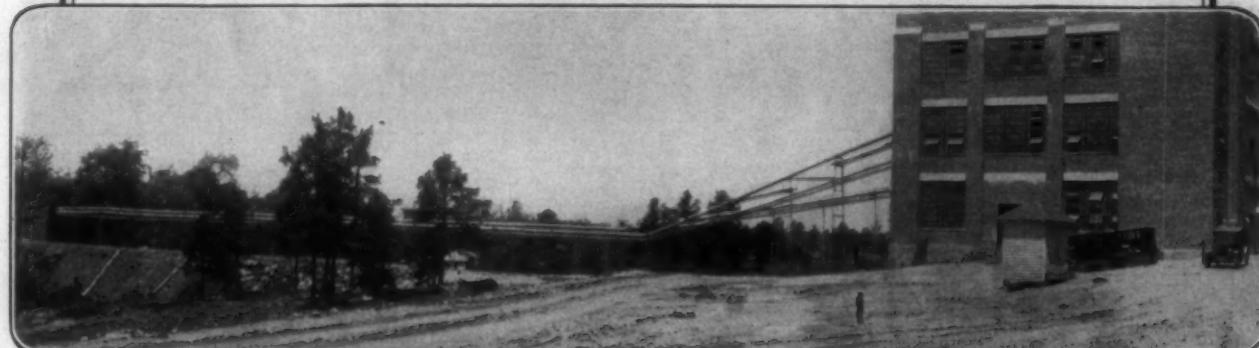
Another discovery occurred in 1891, which was very nearly related to the two I have just described. Cross and Bevan went back to the study of mercerization.

Beginning of Viscose Method of Making Rayon.

Mercer actually discovered that caustic soda changed the physical characteristics of cotton, making it tougher and swelling it. That was in 1844. It was really Thomas and Prevost who discovered in 1859 the process of mercerization as we know it, that is the treatment with alkali followed by stretching to increase gloss and incidentally the affinity for direct colors.

Cross and Bevan were not cotton mill men, they were chemists, and they were interested in finding out whether the process of mercerization involved an action between the

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caustic and cotton and was simply a mechanical effect on the fiber. If, they argued, the caustic really does react, then it should form a compound which should react in a way similar to the compound formed from alcohol. Among other things it should react with carbon bisulphide.

As a final result of their investigation they found that cotton mercerized under certain conditions of concentrations and temperature then freed from excess liquid and allowed to react with carbon bisulphide, actually turned into a water soluble product giving a very viscous solution.

This viscous solution could be forced through a spinneret into a coagulating bath where it produced regenerated cellulose. That was the beginning of the viscose method for making rayon.

The rayon industry started slowly because of the practical difficulties involved in the spinning operation. It was necessary to develop a great many extremely sensitive controls in order to obtain a satisfactory fiber.

We then have three distinct methods of making regenerated cellulose due to the fact that the chemist thought of this product as a compound and not as a fiber, although he came back to a fiber as giving his discovery commercial value.

Result of Chemists' View of Cellulose

Last year the world produced some 266,000,000 pounds of rayon at around an average of 80 cents a pound. This called for the use of an equal number of pounds of cellulose but the cellulose used was not cotton.

Since there is no advantage in having a long staple in order to make a solution, a cheaper source of cellulose is available. However, the cotton industry benefited much because cotton linters furnish a large proportion of the material for the making of rayon. The rest came from wood pulp.

Other things the chemist learned to do with cellulose! For instance in 1901, Eichengruen was the first to work out practical methods for converting cellulose into a tri-acetate. The developments from that have led to the establishment of the cellulose acetate industry which is today still in its infancy.

In 1921 a treatment of cotton with nitric acid without converting it into nitro cellulose was found to give a product resembling wool closely enough to allow of its being used as a substitute for certain purposes.

Other Discoveries Through Treatment of Cotton.

In 1923 Swiss chemists found it possible to treat cotton in such a way as to resist it to direct, sulphur and vat colors. It is too early to state how much importance is attached to "immune" cotton, the flame given to this material.

Two years ago, again in Switzerland, it was found possible to make cotton which, instead of being immune, would dye with acid and basic colors directly, that is a cotton resembling wool in its dyeing properties.

It is interesting to observe that all these new products create a de-

mand which is very largely new so that they have the advantage of building up industries which do not interfere particularly with any already in existence.

Making of Cellophane.

I have already mentioned the use of intro cellulose in the form of celuloid for making sheets. It is possible to make very transparent sheets in a different way, namely, from regenerated cellulose, that is if a solution of viscose, let us say, is precipitated in such a way as to form a sheet instead of a fiber, you will get what amounts to a piece of cloth without any fibers in it.

That is actually done and since regenerated cellulose in the form of a sheet is quite transparent, it is ideal for use in packaging fancy articles of all kinds, especially foods. That is why cellophane is in such great demand.

Protecting and embellishing the surface of metal, wood, and the like has always played an important part in civilization. The use of a drying film of linseed oil or of a solution of resins was an art which gave rise to the paint and varnish industry. In recent years the chemist has made the cellulose molecule contribute. He uses nitro cellulose resins, waxes and softeners dissolved in volatile organic solvents such as butyl ester, hydro carbons and alcohols.

Producing a Remarkable Lacquer.

The result is a lacquer combining the advantages of paint and varnish. The growth of the production of this lacquer is even more amazing than that of rayon. Nineteen hundred and twenty-four saw the production of just 1,500,000 gallons of such lacquer. Two years later the production jumped to over 20,000,000 gallons. What it will be this year we cannot say but we can be assured that it is going to show that the curve representing the production is still rising very steeply and that another cellulose industry has come to stay.

There are some changes that can be rung upon cellulose that are interesting but not practical, at least, at present. It can be made into grape sugar, but the only cellulose cheap enough is in waste wood and the sugar is so impure that it can be used only in making alcohol, but it is too expensive a method to compete with the fermentation of molasses and sugar from starch. Some day a set of conditions may arise that will make this process commercially sound.

What the chemist has done for cellulose he has done for many other materials. Of lime stone, coke and air, for instance he has made the fertilizer, calcium cyanamide, while from the first two he has made calcium carbide which in turn serves as a source of acetylene for welding and lighting; of ethylene tri-chloride, a solvent; of acetaldehyde a source of accelerators for rubber vulcanizing, of acetic acid for making acetate rayon of solvents for nitro cellulose and of other material so new that their value is as yet unknown.

Cottonseed oil, as you know became more valuable because it could
(Continued on Page 27)



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Thursday, June 28, 1928.

North Carolina Association Considers New Uses for Cotton

(Continued from Page 17)

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills
a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and
men decay."

The most important committee report was that of the Taxation Committee, of which Bernard Cone, of Greensboro, is chairman. Mr. Cone, who is a thorough student of taxation, spoke with especial reference to the burden of local taxation that is being borne by industry in North Carolina. His report was as follows:

Report of Taxation Committee.

By Bernard Cone, Chairman.

SINCE our last meeting, the only tax law of importance to our corporations has been the recent enactment by Congress of the New Federal Revenue Act of 1928, with which most of you are undoubtedly familiar. The new law does not differ greatly from the old. The income tax rates and exemptions on the income of individuals remain practically the same as under the old law. There is an increase from \$20,000 to \$30,000 in the maximum amount on which a deduction for "earned income" is allowable, but this deduction is relatively small and unimportant. A change has been made in the law with respect to the "basis" in figuring profit on sales by executors, and also a change in the basis for figuring profit on sales of securities in case of the reorganization of a corporation. Those who are interested in either of these matters will do well to read the new law, or better still, consult counsel.

With respect to corporations generally, there has been an increase

from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the exemption allowed corporations earning a net income of less than \$25,000, but the major change in the law has been the reduction of the federal rate on corporation incomes from 13½ to 12 per cent.

Unfortunately, while there is this tendency on the part of Congress to reduce the unjust and discriminatory burden which has always been placed upon corporations, there is a regrettable tendency on the part of State, county and municipal authorities to regard every decrease in federal taxes as a justification for increasing the tax burdens imposed



Hunter Marshall
Secretary

Cotton Mfrs. Asso. of North Carolina

by the State, counties and municipalities.

In North Carolina, our local tax situation is such that we are not only preventing the location in our State of new enterprises, but we are so burdening those already engaged in business within our borders that they are seriously handicapped in

the fierce competition that is now going on to obtain business.

There are two provisions in connection with the taxes levied upon corporate holdings in this State that are exceedingly unjust:

The first is the Corporate Franchise Tax as enacted by the General Assembly at its 1927 session; and the second, the provisions of our law relating to so-called "Corporation Excess." The State Legislature, at its 1927 session, imposed a franchise tax of one-tenth of one per cent (dollar a thousand) upon the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of corporations. While in form this is a franchise or privilege tax, in reality, it amounts to an additional ad valorem tax of 10 cents on the hundred dollars, not only on the valuation of property owned by the corporation and listed for local taxation, but upon a larger fictitious value placed upon the corporate property, measured by its outstanding stock. A corporation returns its property to the local taxing authorities for the purpose of ad valorem taxes to be levied by the county, municipality and school district. It is then required to make a report to the State, and, under the guise of a franchise tax, the State levies a tax of 10 cents on the hundred dollars of valuation against the corporation, though we frequently hear it stated that the State does not levy or collect any property tax.

Moreover, the law itself is not clear, but contains two ambiguous, and at times, inconsistent rules in the provisions for determining the valuation on which the tax is to be computed:

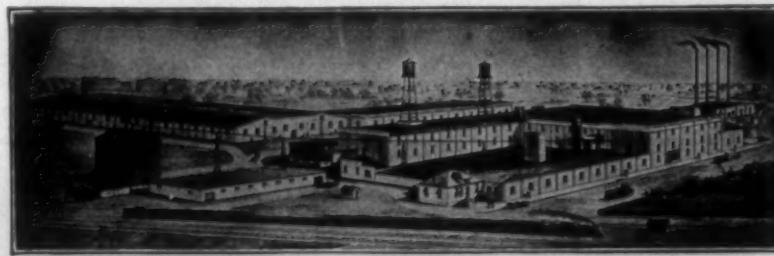
It is distinctly provided in the law (Public Laws of 1927, Chapter 80, Section 210) that the value of issued and outstanding capital stock, surplus and undivided profits "In no

case shall be in excess of the amount of such capital stock, surplus and undivided profits as shown by the books of such corporations." After the law was drafted, however, and before it was enacted, some one in the committee succeeded in interpolating the provision that the valuation for franchise purposes "shall in no case be less than the assessed value (including the amount as corporate excess) on all the property of such company in this State."

A few figures will illustrate the inconsistency of these two provisions:

I know a corporation whose capital stock, surplus and undivided profits is in the neighborhood of \$750,000. That is the book value or net worth of the corporation, and based on its earnings over a period of five years, it would undoubtedly be impossible to find a purchaser for the entire corporate stock or for the entire property of this company for anywhere near book value. Unfortunately, the corporation had borrowed a large sum of money to extend and modernize its plant and was penalized for its patriotic optimism by a local assessment on its physical properties of in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000. Under the language of the first provision quoted above, the franchise tax at a dollar a thousand on the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of the corporation, limited by its book value, would be \$750. The State Revenue Department, I am sorry to say, takes the position that under the second clause above quoted, the franchise tax valuation is increased or extended to the full \$1,250,000 local assessed value, and would compute the tax at \$1,250. This is eminently unfair and unjust, because \$1,250,000 does not represent the capital and surplus which the

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corporation has invested in its business, but \$750,000 is the maximum of such investment.

I am confident that if this matter were tested in the courts, it would be decided in favor of the corporation, for it is a general rule of law that where the provisions of a taxing statute are not clear, that all doubts are to be resolved in favor of the taxpayer.

It should be the effort of business men to persuade the Legislature to remedy this unjust discrimination against corporate holdings.

There is another injustice done corporations under our State law, and that is by means of our peculiar system of so-called corporation excess. The theory of this I have never quite been able to understand. It seems that by some sort of legislative or administrative ledger-main, a piece of property or a group of assets, that in the hands of an individual is worth, say, \$100,000, becomes, without further fact than mere ownership by a corporation, worth, say, \$125,000.

A business conducted by an individual or a co-partnership returns its property for taxation and escapes entirely the so-called franchise tax, and escapes also any danger of having that valuation increased in the form or under the guise of corporation excess.

Just how this corporation excess shall be determined is also a matter of mystery rather than of law. The statute requires the corporation annually to file a report, setting forth practically its life history, and provides that one of the officers of the corporation "shall estimate and appraise the capital stock of said company at its actual value in cash on the first day of May." Being rather skeptical, however, of the appraisal qualifications of corporation officers, or fearful of May madness, our legislative solons have further enacted: "That if said board of assessment, or either of them, is not satisfied with the appraisement and valuation so made and returned, they are hereby authorized and empowered to make a valuation thereof, based upon the facts contained in the report herein required, or upon any information within their possession."

It is to be feared that the word "information" has sometimes been construed as if it were synonymous with the word "inspiration." At any rate, the law might just as well have read the latter way in so far as it attempts to fix a definite basis for the determination of corporation excess, which, as you all know, is the difference between a theoretical valuation placed on the entire outstanding stock of the corporation and the amount of property listed for local taxation. This corporation excess, as you also know, is used not only as a basis for increasing the franchise tax imposed on the corporation, but is also sent back to the local taxing authorities and is added to the local valuation of the corporation's property, and subjected to local city, county and school ad valorem taxes. This is the most vicious provision of the system. The local authorities have already taxed the corporation's entire property on

the same valuation basis as the property of other citizens. Indeed, very often they have taxed it on a higher basis. I have heard of an instance in one county where the farmers raised so much Cain (not sugar-cane) against assessments, that a flat reduction was made on farm lands. A cotton mill owning a farm in this county, and applying for a similar revision on its farm land, was told that the reduction was only intended to help the farmers and did not apply to corporations.

And yet, notwithstanding that corporations have had their property assessed by the local authorities on as high, or as illustrated even a higher basis than other citizens of the vicinage, they often have this valuation increased and pay local taxes on more property than they actually possess, for no other reason in the world than that they are corporations.

A great deal could be said in regard to the local tax rates, bond issues and the local tax situation generally existing in many of the counties, municipalities, school and other taxing districts throughout the State. These, however, are local questions and should be met by the business people in the localities where their manufacturing enterprises are located.

In one county in North Carolina I am told, the business people have employed a capable man to attend each meeting of the county commissioners, the city commissioners, and the meetings of the school board. This person scans every contract that is made and every order that is made authorizing the expenditure of money, and learns what it is to be expended for. His reports are made and published, and it has been found that it has had a wonderfully salutary effect upon public expenditures. The business people who have contributed to the expense of employing this man and of publishing his reports are gratified at the results.

It is our duty to ourselves, to our stockholders, to our communities, and to the State of North Carolina to do all in our power

First: To prevent any increase in tax burdens; and

Second: To decrease the existing tax burdens.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the able services of E. S. Parker, Jr., attorney, in helping our committee on taxation, and personally, in assisting the chairman in the formulation of this report.

Secretary's Report.

In his annual report to the Association, Secretary Hunter Marshall showed that the association had had a very active year and that its membership has grown steadily. He also touched briefly upon some of the more important subjects that are holding the attention of the association.

Resolutions

A resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the Cotton-Textile Institute and its head, Walker D. Hines.

(Continued on Page 28)

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Thursday, June 28, 1928.

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A Really Fine Meeting

WE have always found that it takes a really good organization to hold a worthwhile convention. The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, convening in Greensboro at the tag-end of the convention season, came through with one of the best meetings of the year.

There were a number of points about the meeting which made it easy to enjoy. In the first place, the several sessions started on time, were brief and interesting. Those in charge of the meeting had the happy idea that most men like their conventions short and snappy. As a result, there were no long drawn out speeches and no lagging of interest. The whole convention went off smoothly and without unnecessary delay.

None of the speakers took it upon themselves to launch out into a flood of convention oratory. Instead, they succeeded in holding the interest of the mill men by presenting a great deal of information that the industry really needs.

It was a happy crowd that started at the banquet and wound up at Cotton Ball on Friday night. It is not often that a convention banquet hits upon the combination of good food, good music and good speakers. All were in evidence at Greensboro and the banquet session proved a real contribution to the success of the meeting.

The Cotton Ball proved that after all a pretty girl in a pretty cotton dress does not need any silk or rayon to be a prize winner. There were a number of remarkably pretty costumes in the contest for the prettiest cotton dress that made it easy to believe that the vogue for cotton dresses is returning.

The dance itself was a riot of color and beauty. And if some of the mill

men, especially a few of the older generation, show the same ability to find new uses for cotton that they showed in finding new dancing partners, the mills are in for a busy year. As far as we could see, there were no boll weevils at the Cotton Ball and "a good time was had by all."

Speaking of the more serious side of the convention, it is apparent that the movement to find new uses for cotton is making more headway than most manufacturers realized. Of course it is a work that must necessarily move slowly, but it is off to a good start. In the first place, it is not easy to find new uses for any fibre as old as cotton. Its old uses are so numerous and so well accepted that until recently no studied attempt to find new outlets has been attempted. At the same time, as speakers at the meeting showed, there are many opportunities for increasing the use of cotton and they are steadily being taken advantage of.

The whole question of new uses, as we see it, is one of "just a little bit added to what you've got, makes just a little bit more." It is hard to believe that any really new and large outlets for cotton goods is to be quickly found. On the other hand, there are so many ways in which cotton goods consumption can be increased here and there that a steady and concerted attempt to enlarge the scope of cotton usage is certain to bring gratifying results. One of the problems is to have everyone in the industry regard this question as a real and serious one rather than a hazy sort of theory that sounds well but means little.

At the business session, Bernard Cone, whose knowledge of taxation questions is amazingly broad, called attention to the tendency of local government agencies to raise taxes as fast as the Federal government lowers them. This is a question that

can be settled if the cotton manufacturers will bestir themselves in all matters of local government.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina deserves credit for holding a convention that was in every way successful.

A Superintendent Condemns Night Work

WE have recently called attention to the opinion of several leading mill men on the question of night work. This week we received a letter from a superintendent who comments upon the same subject. Because we know that the same thought is in the minds of many superintendents and overseers, and because their opinions are always worth hearing, we are publishing the letter herewith:

"I am writing this letter as a subscriber who has been taking your paper for many years. I want to congratulate you upon the stand you have taken in regard to the night operation of Southern cotton mills. I am an old and experienced mill man. I have handled cotton all my life, from the raw fibre to the finished product. I have worked in some of the best mills in the South in all positions from operative to superintendent.

"I believe that beyond all doubt, night work is one of the great drawbacks to the success of the mills and the biggest mistake that the mill men are making today. Night work never has and never will be a success from the standpoint of quality production. It is a known fact that you cannot get help to produce a first class quality of yarn or fabric at night. Night work forces the day help to work hard all day trying to straighten out the machines that the night workers have torn up.

"I honestly hope that you will continually keep this matter before the mill owners. I hope the time will come when all the cotton mills of the South will discontinue night work altogether. Then we can really have better organizations in all our mills, and can operate 55 hours per week, day only, all year around. We can make better quality goods and the mills can sell their entire production."

What's the Matter?

WHAT'S the matter with the textile industry? That question is being asked on every hand. As yet no one seems to have the answer to the puzzle. Numerous theories have been advanced to explain the present plight of an industry that is so large, so necessary and so well organized as the textile industry.

The reason most often cited for the depression in textiles is that production has been so large that it has broken down the machinery of distribution. There is, of course, no doubt that overproduction has been one of the chief factors in wiping out profits. The remedy for overproduction is curtailment, a treatment that the mills have been trying now for many months. Yet, we believe, the diagnosis of the trouble

must go deeper than that. Curtailment is primarily a defensive move. The industry cannot remain permanently on the defensive. It must find a more vigorous and offensive policy to regain the ground it has lost. Otherwise there can be no escape from the inevitable conclusion that no industry can make money by shutting down its machinery. Curtailment can help avert further loss that will be brought about if the markets are continually flooded beyond consumptive capacity, but it can hardly expect to accomplish more than that.

One business authority, C. P. Tolman, an engineer of New York, stated recently that "the cotton textile industry is entirely ancient history." It is burdened with practices "which long ago outlived the conditions upon which they were founded and for which they were suited," he says. "This also applies not only to manufacturing but to the merchandising and financial methods as well. That is why, although its product is a necessity, the textile industry has been unable to sustain itself. The cure that must come from within by setting up standards for manufacture, treatment and testing of product. This can come only by painstaking investigation of the needs and limitations. It is a research problem within itself, apart from the necessity for substantial increase in the productive capacity per employee," Mr. Tolman concludes.

While we do not agree with everything Mr. Tolman says, there is no doubt that the textile industry is guilty of many practices that are ancient history. And we agree with him that the remedy must come from within. The industry must lift itself into the light through its own efforts or remain in darkness.

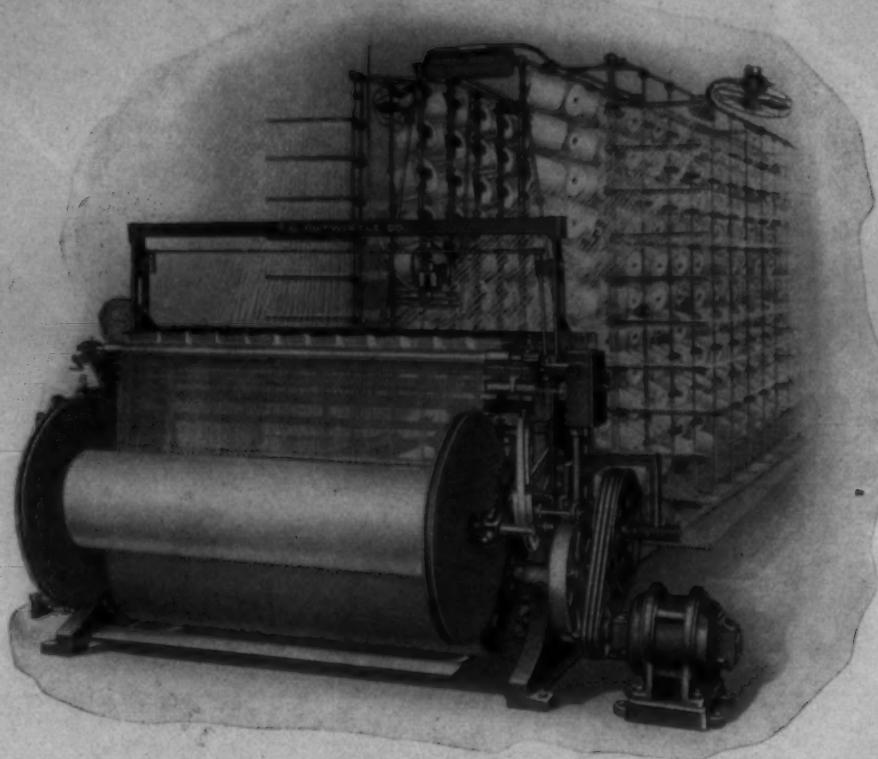
Fortunately there is ample evidence now that the movement toward a solution of textile problems, as exemplified by the Textile Institute idea, is giving the industry a concerted, well directed and intelligent effort to get at the heart of the trouble. We believe that the way is being found toward a return to prosperity for the mills, a return that is inevitably coming.

Chemistry and Textiles

SOME idea of the tremendous part that chemistry has played in the development of the textile and other industries and how it alone has been responsible for building new industries is contained in an article in this issue by Dr. R. E. Rose of the DuPont Company.

Dr. Rose developed a new thought when he asserted that cellulose, a product of cotton, and the basis of rayon development should have been developed by the mill man rather than by the chemists.

There is much sound logic in his advice that mill men should promote research development in cellulose in order that they may not fail to take advantage of the future opportunities that will probably come as a result of chemical treatment of cotton fibres. His viewpoint is well worth considering.



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Thursday, June 28, 1928.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

THE NEWPORT COLORS

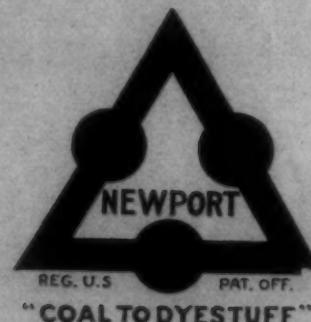
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Personal News

A. V. Howe has been elected treasurer of the Tallapoosa Mills, Tallapoosa, Ga.

W. H. Blackwell has been elected treasurer of the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

R. L. Stowe, Jr., is president of the new Belmont Hosiery Mills, Belmont, N. C.

R. F. Cox has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Belmont Hosiery Mills, Belmont, N. C.

D. P. Carey, of New York, has been elected president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.

A. E. Jury has been appointed acting agent of the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

C. B. Seger has been elected president of the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

H. Gordon Smith has been elected vice-president and general manager of the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

E. D. Maynard, superintendent of the Chronicle Mills, Belmont, N. C., is a member of the board of directors of the Belmont Hosiery Mills.

E. O. Hunter, secretary of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, has moved from Whitmire to Chester, S. C.

C. E. Pearce, who has been agent and superintendent of the Tallapoosa Mills, Tallapoosa, Ga., has been elected secretary of the company.

A. L. Haney, formerly of Mooresville, N. C., is now overseer weaving at the Jennings Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

C. W. Kale, superintendent of the Stowe Spinning Company, Belmont, N. C., is vice-president of the Belmont Hosiery Mills.

W. T. Clayton, Sr., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Rountree Cotton Mills, Magnolia, Miss.

B. F. Crinshaw, from Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has become second hand in weaving at the National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C.

C. M. Carr, for many years president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., will hereafter be vice-president in charge of sales with headquarters in New York.

L. A. McAlester, of the Dunan Mills, Greenville, S. C., has become second hand in weaving at the National Weaving Company, Belmont, N. C.

H. S. Clark, formerly superintendent of the C. R. Miller Company mill at Waco, Texas, is now manager of the Dallas plant, Lovefield, Dallas, Texas.

R. O. Roberts, formerly manager of the Dallas plant, C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Texas, has gone to Alabama to become general superintendent of the ten mills of the Alabama Mills Company.

William Johnson manager of Charles B. Johnson's Machine Works, Paterson, N. J., builders of the Johnson warp-sizing machine, sailed recently on the S. S. Olympic for a trip to Europe in the interests of the firm's foreign business.

C. K. Taylor has resigned as manager of the Rountree Cotton Mills, Magnolia, Miss., and will engage in business for himself. He had charge of the mills since the mill was reopened in 1926 after being closed 3 years. It was largely through his efforts that the mills were sold.

P. Leonard Cox, who has been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent at the Apalachee plant, Arlington, S. C., and who resigned some weeks ago to accept a position elsewhere, has returned to the same plant and accepted another position. Mr. Cox was for several years overseer of plain weaving at the Victor plant, before he was for several years overseer of plain weaving at the Victor plant, before he was transferred to the Apalachee plant.

Award Medals At Clemson

Clemson College, S. C.—The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' medal, offered to the textile student who has the highest standing in textile work, was awarded this year to H. T. Williams, of Bowling Green, S. C. Since his graduation, Mr. Williams has been designer for the Southern Weaving Company, of Greenville.

Howard S. Neiman, president of the Textile Colorist, offered a medal to stimulate interest in the development of textile chemistry and dyeing. The award was based on scholastic standing together with extra work, with particular reference to textile chemistry. R. M. Stribling, of Rockingham, N. C., received this medal. Mr. Stribling, a member of the junior class, submitted a paper on "Rayon—A Brief Discussion of the Early History and Present Processes of Fiber Manufacture, Raw Product Sources, and Uses and Applications." He has done considerable extra work in textile chemistry and dyeing.

Since the Textile Colorist medal was awarded this year for the first time, one of the medals was offered to the architectural student who submitted the most suitable design for this medal. J. W. Cunningham, of Sumter, S. C., submitted the design which was adopted, and received this medal.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Cutter Manufacturing Company has been incorporated here by R. C. Bird and Geo. H. King, the capital being \$175,000. The company is to operate a textile mill.

Goldville, S. C.—The Joanna Cotton Mills has awarded a contract to the Fiske-Carter Construction Company of Greenville, for the immediate erection of a new mill building to house 30,000 additional spindles and the necessary looms. Work on the large mill addition has already begun and will be completed by December 1. The building will be of three-story brick construction and will occupy the present site of the company's gin house, paralleling the railroad. Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Charlotte are the engineers in charge.

Dallas, Texas.—Charles D. Owens investment banker of Providence, R. I., has been to examine Dallas possibilities for the site of a \$5,000,000 textile mill. Mr. Owens' affiliated interests have completed a \$2,500,000 textile mill in South Carolina. "As conditions in the North make it almost certain that no new textile manufacturing will be undertaken in the Northeastern States, and the Carolinas and Georgia are not in particularly good condition for further development of the industry there, it is logical to expect that the next stage of development will be in the West, and most probably in the Southwest," said Mr. Owens.

Winnisboro, N. C.—Further information relative to the operation of the Winnisboro Mills by the U. S. Rubber Company, owners of the plant, show that the contract under which Lockwood, Greene & Co., has been managing the mills was terminated because the latter company has discontinued its management department. Lockwood, Greene & Co., have been managing the mills since 1917.

A. E. Jury has been appointed acting agent at Winnisboro. It is understood that the requirements of the U. S. Rubber Company will keep the mills operating at full capacity. These textile manufacturing plants make the cord used in the rubber company's tires.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Winnisboro Mills new officers, all of whom are members of the U. S. Rubber organization, were elected, as follows:

C. B. Seger, president; H. Gordon Smith, vice-president and general manager; W. H. Blackwell, treasurer; S. S. Green, assistant treasurer; W. O. Cutter, comptroller; Noble Ashiey, assistant comptroller; H. H. Nance, clerk; R. W. Lahey, secretary of the board of directors.

Board of directors Paul H. Arthur, W. O. Cutter, A. E. Jury, H. E. Sawyer, C. B. Seger, H. Gordon Smith, and S. P. Thacher.



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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Tifton, Ga.—The Tifton Cotton Mills' stockholders have met and approved the plans for reorganization which call for the issuance and an increase in the common stock from \$150,000 to \$225,000.

Belmont, N. C.—Belmont Hosiery Mill, Inc., has been organized with an authorized capital stock of \$150,000. R. L. Stowe, Jr., is president of the new concern; C. W. Kale, vice-president, and R. F. Cox, secretary and treasurer. All three of the above men are connected with the Stowe-Lineberger mills at Belmont. Mr. Stowe is the son of R. L. Stowe, who is one of the pioneers in the mill business in Gaston county and secretary and treasurer of several of the yarn mills at Belmont. Mr. Kale is superintendent of the Stowe Spinning Company, one of the newest and largest of the yarn mills at Belmont and Mr. Cox is also connected with the same mill. These three men with E. D. Maynard, superintendent of the Chronicle Mill, the oldest yarn mill in Belmont, constitute the directorate of the hosiery mill.

The new plant will turn out 1,000 dozen men's fancy hose per week, according to the incorporators. The new spiral machines will be used. The plant will be built on the P. & N. railroad near the Chronicle Mill, and will be in operation by August 15th, said Mr. Stowe. Work on the building will begin within the next two weeks.

Durham, N. C.—C. M. Carr resigned as president of the Durham Hosiery Mills and D. P. Carey, New York and Chicago business man, was elected to succeed him by a special meeting here of the board of directors. Mr. Carr was elected vice-president in charge of sales and will have his headquarters at the New York office of the corporation.

W. F. Carr will continue as secretary and A. H. Carr remains as treasurer.

Mr. Carey at one time served as treasurer of the mills and is well known locally. He will assume his new duties immediately, it was stated following the meeting.

In addition to the change in executives, the directors adopted special recommendations looking toward a reduction in the overhead charges of the corporation. With this plan in view a special committee will make a survey of the mills, it was said.

For some months some of the stockholders have had plans underway for a reorganization of the capital structure of the company, with a view to writing off losses and reducing the capitalization. It was planned to issue new stock to take up the old stock of all three issues and to transfer control of the mill from the preferred to the common stock. The plan, however, met opposition, and it is understood that it will not be pressed for the present. It was said that the plan was not

discussed at the meeting of the directors. The mill has outstanding stock of approximately \$8,000,000.

May Build Six Mills in Texas

A Texas banker who was recently a visitor in New England plans to establish a cotton manufacturing company in the "Lone Star" State soon. According to information here the proposed company will be made up of six to eight units of 10,000 to 12,000 spindles each, the units to be situated in various communities to subscribe a certain sum toward the formation of the company. In fact, some centers where the proposed units are to be located have already pledged approximately \$200,000.

Tentative plans call for the production of coarse goods and the mission of the banker to this section was in the way of locating second hand machinery adapted for the proposed production. However, it may be that new machinery will be purchased, in that a public utility firm in the Southwest is, according to local information, desirous of lining up with the banker in the proposed company on the condition that new machinery be employed. In this respect conversations have been going on with a large New England textile machinery manufacturer, although nothing definite has been concluded.

From outward appearance the company would be formed along the lines of the recently established Alabama Mills Co.

Laros Opens Charlotte Office

The B. K. Laros Co., handling silk and combed yarns for hosiery manufacturers, has opened offices in the Johnston Building, Charlotte. This office will manage the company's business in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Main offices and mills are in Bethlehem, Pa. The Southern office will serve as sales center but goods will be shipped from the home office. A. B. Strickler, with the title of regional sales manager is in charge of the Southern office.

T. M. Merchant Heads S. C. Association

T. M. Merchant, of Greenville, was elected president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association at its meeting in Spartanburg recently. J. C. Selk, of Greenwood, was elected vice-president.

One of the feature addresses of the meeting was by W. G. Query, chairman of the South Carolina Tax Commission. He stressed the importance of tax knowledge in business and urged that the manufacturers study the tax problems of their State.

Practically all of the meeting was in the nature of an executive session.

The following executive committeemen were chosen: V. M. Montgomery, J. Choice Evans and W. S. Montgomery from Spartanburg; W. E. Beattie, A. F. McKissick, B. E.

Henry and E. S. McKissick of Greenville; J. C. Plonk of Hickory, N. C.; W. P. Hamrick of Columbia; W. F. Twitty of Ardlington; E. A. Smyth of Flat Rock, N. C., and Laniier Branson of Graniteville, S. C.

Oldest Dyeing Plant to Close.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The R. D. Mason Company, ranked as the oldest dyeing, bleaching and mercerizing works in the United States, will close permanently within a short time. No orders will be taken after July 25, Clinton W. Bennett, assistant treasurer and general manager, announced. General conditions in the textile industry make continuance impractical, Mr. Bennett said. The company's financial position is declared excellent.

Enlarge Textile Hall

Greenville, S. C.—Fiske-Carter Construction Company has been awarded the contract to build the temporary addition to Textile Hall for the Southern Textile Exposition, to be held October 15 to 20, 1928.

When the steel Annex was completed last spring it was thought it would provide space enough to house all the exhibits, but such is not the case. J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, have completed plans for a wooden building two stories high which will have the appearance inside of being part of Textile Hall itself. The steel window frames will be removed from a number of the large bays. The temporary building will also connect with one of the main aisles of the new Annex.

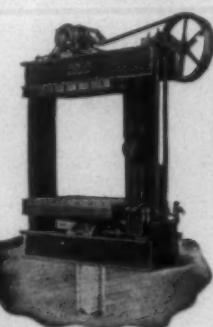
The adjoining land owners have agreed to allow the use of their land for the building and to permit trucks to pass through during the preparation period and immediately after the Exposition. The temporary building will be of sturdy construction, especially designed for the heavy exhibits to be placed therein.

Reduced railroad rates have been authorized south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi. Rates are being sought in the southwest territory also. This will be the largest textile machinery show ever held.

BALING PRESS

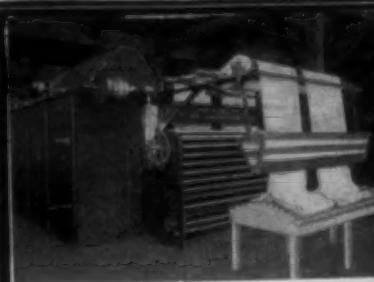
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South Carolina Representative

Government Aid in Extending Cotton Uses

(Continued from Page 10)

other industries, other ideas wait on the aid which must be advanced by science in order that technical difficulties may be surmounted. These latter problems will form the basis for our third phase, that of bringing the proper laboratories and technical formulae to a focus so that the eye of science may scrutinize the problem in its proper proportion.

That class of ideas and suggested adaptations which waits on the dissipation of industrial inertia and misunderstanding calls for a different prescription, a prescription which calls for a goodly proportion of publicity and the urge to know more of ones neighbors and his needs. Constructive imagination will die of dry rot if it must depend for

food on that provided by any one industry. The imagination which is necessary to your progress must find its balanced diet as in other industries somewhere outside of its own industrial boundaries. The vegetables which it needs may be ripening in abundance just around the fence corner in a friendly neighbor's patch. Winter construction—what germ of imagination does that arouse? Do you know that the construction industry has an annual turnover of 7 billion dollars, of which amount it is estimated 1 billion is expended for winter construction, construction which calls for the use of canvas tarpaulins? Winter construction has become the order of the day. Its more general adaptation has had much to do with the limitations of seasonal fluctuation in building activity with the incidental levelling of cost varia-

tions. Conservative estimates indicate that for a billion dollars spent in winter construction 2½ million dollars must be expended for the necessary tarpaulin protection. This amount of money interpreted in cotton means 6 million yards of duck. I am not going to tell you all of the story for it will be out shortly in an interesting little pamphlet which may be had for the asking. I do feel that the cotton manufacturer and the builder could get their heads together to mutual advantage.

Tents for trees! The citrus fruit growers of California are, like other orchardists, troubled with tree pests. Fumigation, however, has largely solved their problems and a duck blanket or tent thrown over the tree which is to be treated has been found to be an effective way of confining the fumigating gases to the trees for the period required. There are

about 1500 of these tents in use in the Los Angeles district. Why not this method of fumigation in the treatment of the other orchards or nurseries which dot almost all sections of our country?

Time will not permit me to describe all of the more important leads which we are investigating and which eventually will be presented to you in some published form. The present utilization and prospects for extended use of awnings will make an interesting study. A report on the sales reaction to tinted sheets, longer sheets and three-in-the-package will give you a direct indication as to trends in that line. A survey of department store fabric complaints and dissatisfaction relative to construction, finish, serviceability, cleansing and storing qualities of fabrics will, it is believed, allow you to more near-

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ly and intelligently meet the needs of the consumer and break down sales resistance. Reports on the practice and development in the electrical, machinery and molded plastic industries will bring you in closer contact with their problems and show you where you have a very vital community of interest.

I would ask that you do not expect a completion of these and other studies to follow in too rapid succession, and at the same time I would appreciate a definite type of impatience, that impatience of results which will lead you to bring your problems to us, to investigate on your account, or to develop contacts with the ultimate consumers of your products.

Mill Men Should Study Cellulose

(Continued from Page 19)

be converted into a hard fat useful in frying and in shortening.

Unfortunately the recital of even a few of these achievements when it is not accompanied by the whole story becomes a mere dry statement of facts, therefore, I will ask you to remember what you have read of the wonders of industrial chemistry and to believe me when I say that there is no industry that has not benefited very considerably, either directly or indirectly, by the chemist methods.

How the Chemist Starts.

In studying any situation the commercial chemist asks these questions: Have you any material that can be turned into any other kind of material that will bring a higher financial return, considering the cost of conversion? Remember that this question applies to your staple products as well as your by-products or wastes.

Can you turn out your material more cheaply by employing cheaper

raw material or by making it go further?

Are you sure that your yield of salable material is the maximum possible?

Have you tried to extend the use of your product by making it cheaper or turning it into something new that will attract more uses? Do you go on the assumption that there is nothing that cannot be made more cheaply with greater profit?

Gentlemen, to you, your industry seems not to be a very good field for the methods of the chemists.

You have no by-products that have not already been used up. Your basic substance is an agricultural and not a fabricated material and therefore cannot be made cheaper except as the boll weevil and heaven's decree after consulting with their good allies, supply and demand.

So you may nod your heads and say: Wonderful, very wonderful, but all this not for us.

Cotton Trade Should Have Fostered Rayon Industry.

Will you be shocked if I tell you that I do not agree with you, that your future is tied up with the strides you make in adapting yourselves to a progress such as that made in the chemical industry? You have no by-products, you say. Very well, make them! You have no essential new materials at your disposal. Then make them too.

Perhaps you have missed some very good chances in the past; why should you not have been the organizers of the rayon industry? Why are you not leaders in every possible use that can be made of cellulose which is your basic material? You are nearer to it than the chemical industry. My diagnosis is that you have been too true to cotton, you have advanced remarkably in all that pertains to the mechanical han-

dling of cotton, but you never have thought of it as anything else, never as a field for research.

Advise More Study of Cellulose.

I once worked for two years in a laboratory in which work had been commenced some time before on the constitution of cellulose, or rather of the fragments of cellulose. That work has been going forward for 25 years; the constitution of cellulose is still uncertain but an immense amount of accurate information has been gained. I should not be surprised if the work of that college gives us, some day, an entirely new industry built upon cellulose.

Remember, cellulose is no easy substance to handle; what has already been done in industry is remarkable.

My advice to you would be to become cellulose experts in a broad sense and above all to endow research on the cellulose of cotton to the limit of your means. If you do so, heed my advice, be extremely careful in your selection of your research director: he must be a real research man chosen without partisanship, without a tinge of intolerance, chosen because he is the best his colleagues know. Have the research done where no personal pressure can be brought to bear on the man in charge and the men under him; he must be independent, the only check on him must be his own good sense and the amount of money at his disposal.

Such a course will cost you millions, it will repay you tens of millions.

Remember also that efficiency means the cheapest possible raw material and let that also be an object constantly before you. Cheap, not over a short period, but over a long series of years; cheap not at the expense of the grower, but because of more efficient growing.

A chemist always dreams. Per-

haps I am dreaming when I see cotton the starting point for new industries that will make our cotton production of today seem only a by-product.

If we could but turn the pages of the years to come I think that I could read to you of amazing things done, done with most important of all fibers, cotton.

Spartanburg Mill Dividends

The following list, compiled by A. M. Law & Co., Spartanburg, S. C., shows semi-annual dividends paid by Spartanburg county mills on July 1.

Mills	Div. Rate %	Dividend
Arcadia Mills	5	\$ 10,000
Arcadia Mills	3½+	28,000
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	5	10,000
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	3½+	7,000
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	3+	6,000
D. E. Converse Co.	3½	35,000
Chesnee Mills	5	19,745
Chesnee Mills	5	19,745
Clifton Mfg. Co.	4	100,000
Cowpens Mills	3	12,000
Cowpens Mills	4+	4,000
Drayton Mills	3½+	12,250
Inman Mills	3½	21,000
Jackson Mills	4	13,822
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	5	100,000
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	3½+	70,000
Saxon Mills	3	27,000
Spartan Mills	4	80,000

*Preferred.

The above list of dividends does not include any of those which are paid at other than July 1st. The total would be greatly increased if we include the pro-rata investment of various companies who have plants in Spartanburg county but whose principal offices are situated elsewhere. These plants include Pacific Mills, Victor-Monaghan Company, Brandon Corp., Mills Mill, Union-Buffalo Mills and other similar units.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc. Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

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COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

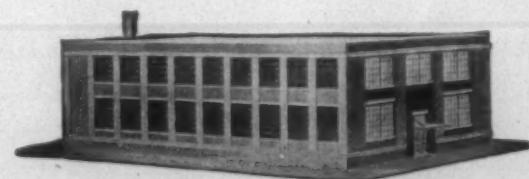
For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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Texas Mill Supply Co., Inc., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas

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CALENDER
ROLLING

Thursday, June 28, 1928.

North Carolina Association Considers New Uses for Cotton

(Continued from Page 21)

Another urged the heads of all North Carolina industries, clubs, associations and other organizations to use cotton fabrics and specify their use for every purpose for which they are economical. Cotton mill operators were especially urged to use cotton containers and other cotton goods in their own mills.

A third resolution was one of respect for members who have died during the year: John C. Rankin, of Lowell; B. C. Bridges, of Bladenboro; J. N. Holt, Jr., of Burlington; D. M. Ausley, of Newton; Douglas M. Myers, of Lexington, and John W. Fries, of Winston-Salem.

A fourth resolution was one of thanks to the Greensboro committee which arranged the convention and to the factors which aided it.

A fifth was to endorse the purchase of cotton on net weight while a sixth was to endorse the Southern delivery contracts be put into use on the floor of the American Cotton Exchange.

Attendance at Greensboro Meeting

Among those who registered at the meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina were:

Alexander, S. B., Southern Agent, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Charlotte, N. C.
Ball, A. F., Watts Spinning Co., Stony Point, N. C.

Barnhardt, Chas. E., Allen & Barnhardt Charlotte, N. C.
Barnhardt, E. C., Concord, N. C.
Barnhardt, E. C., Jr., Odell Mill Supply Co., Concord, N. C.
Barringer, O. A., Tuscarora Cotton Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.
Beazley, Frank F., Old North State Coal Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Beveridge, E. A., E. A. Pierce & Co., 11 Wall St., New York City.
Briggs, Will D., Caraleigh Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.
Callaway, Fuller E., Jr., Valley Waste Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Cannon, C. A., Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis, N. C.
Cannon, M. L., Carolina Textile Corp., Charlotte, N. C.
Carman, Wm. W., Jr., U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Carmichael, George, Munds & Winslow, New York City.
Carter, A. B., Mill Devices Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Chappell, E. C., H. & B. American Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Clapper, S. M. D., Cannon Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, John W., The Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.
Clark, W. L., Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Spray, N. C.
Clegg, C. S., Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
Cone, Ben, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Cone, Bernard M., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Cone, Clarence, Greensboro, N. C.
Cone, Herman, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Cone, Julius W., Cone Export & Com. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Cooper, S. P., Henderson, N. C.
Cosby, John C., The Ciba Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Crist, John L., Beaver Chemical Corp., Damacus, Va.
Dalton, Harry L., The Viscose Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Dalton, R. I., Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.
Davis, Alex R., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
Deal, R. M., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Charlotte, N. C.
Deal, R. P., Secretary, Deep River Mills, Inc., Randleman, N. C.
Dilling, W. S., Dilling Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
Dixon, A. M., Dixon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Dover, J. R., Jr., Dover Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.
Dwelle, E. C., Charlotte, N. C.
Falk, Fred, New England Waste Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Feiker, F. M.; Associated Business Papers, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City.
Fairley, A. M., Laurinburg, N. C.
Forbes, T. M., Sec'y Cotton Mfrs. Association of Ga., Atlanta, Ga.
Gamewell, J. M., Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.
Gant, Allen Erwin, Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Glen Raven, N. C.
Gant, Roger, Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Glen Raven, N. C.
Glenn, R. W., The Ciba Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Graves, John L., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.

Graves, W. S., Second V.-Pres., National Bank of Commerce, New York City.
Gregg, J. M., Charlotte, N. C.
Grimshaw, A. H., Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
Haddock, Paul F., A. Klipstein & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Hamrick, E. A., Ora Mill Co., Shelby, N. C.
Hardin, J. E., Pres., Asheville Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
Harris, R. L., Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.
Haynes, Chas. H., Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.
Haywood, F. J., Norcott Mills Co., Concord, N. C.
Hill, Chas. G., Amazon Cotton Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Hill, D. H., Jr., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Howard, Alex R., Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
Huffines, R. L., Rockfish Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Jackson, Frederick, Universal Wind- ing Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Jefferson, F. W., Iselin-Jefferson Co., 328 Broadway, New York City.
Kennedy, Frank A., DuPont Rayon Co., New York City.
Kennington, Grady, Valley Waste Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Lassister, C. T., Penick & Ford Sales Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
Latham, J. E., Pomona Mills, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
Leak, F. W., Leak Wall & McRae, Rockingham, N. C.
Lee, William, Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.



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Your mill operation rests upon a foundation of equipment and every item of that equipment contributes to or works against profitable production. Mill receptacles are a part of your mill equipment.

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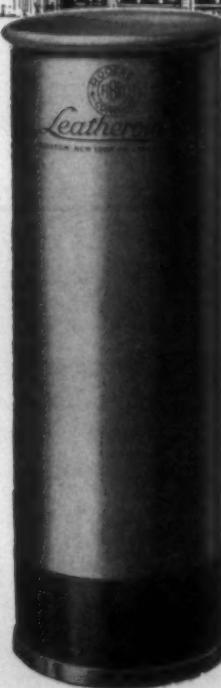
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 London, A. H., J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Pittsboro, N. C.
 London, W. L., J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Pittsboro, N. C.
 Long, J. A., Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.
 Love, James Lee, Burlington Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C.
 Love, J. Spencer, Burlington Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. C.
 McCollum, W. G., Carolina Cotton & Woolen Co., Spray, N. C.
 McLaurine, W. M., American Cotton Mfrs. Ass'n, Charlotte, N. C.
 Mackay, R. N., 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
 Major, W. E., General Chemical Co., New York City.
 Marshall, Hunter, Jr., N. C. Cotton Mfrs. Ass'n, Charlotte, N. C.
 Mekell, N. I., W. T. Lane & Bros., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Moore, B. S., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Moore, Frederick, Rhyne, Moore & Thies, Charlotte, N. C.
 Moore, J. A., Patterson Mills Co., Rosemary, N. C.
 Moore, Wm. W., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Morris, C. S., Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.
 Morrison, Guy L., Penick & Ford Sales Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Morse, Ernest C., Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City.
 Myers, A. G., Myers Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Nelson, Thomas, Dean Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Newman, Douglas C., DuPont Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Newman, M. C., B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Oliphant, A. D., Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
 Owens, H. M., Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.
 Pearce, J. Coy, Bluefield Coal & Coke Co., Durham, N. C.
 Pease, J. N., Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Perry, Hext M., Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Price, W. E., Daily News Record, Greensboro, N. C.
 Pulliam, L. O., E. I. DuPont De Nemours, Greensboro, N. C.
 Pumphrey, H. Allen, A. T., Massey Coal Co., Richmond, Va.
 Ragsdale, W. G., Oakdale Cotton Mills, Jamestown, N. C.
 Raiford, P. B., Jr., Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Concord, N. C.
 Randolph, A. L., General Dyestuff Corp., Greensboro, N. C.
 Ray, R. R., McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.
 Rucker, Pierce, Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
 Sandridge, J. D., DuPont Company, Greensboro, N. C.
 Sanford, J. E., Leak, Wall & McRae, Rockingham, N. C.
 Separk, J. H., Gastonia, N. C.
 Schneck, John F., Sr., Cleveland Mill & Power Co., Lawndale, N. C.
 Schneck, H. E., Cleveland Mill & Power Co., Lawndale, N. C.
 Scott, John, Pomona Mills, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
 Scott, John F., Reidsville, N. C.
 Scott, Paul B., Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Harrison, N. J.
 Shuford, P. H., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.

DuPont Has New Vat Color

The dyestuffs department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are placing on the market a new vat color, under the name of Sulfanethrene Violet R Paste.

It is a reddish violet of excellent fastness and good working qualities, and can be dyed on all forms of cotton, either raw stock, yarn or pieces and may be used in circulating machines.

Its chief use will be for dress goods, shirtings, etc., that must stand hard wear and repeated washing.

It is recommended for use on both silk and rayon, whenever a high degree of fastness is desired.

Because of its easy working qualities and its freedom from grit, it is offered as a color which will find extensive use in the printing trade.

Spindle Activity in May

Washington. — The Census Bureau's analysis of cotton spinning activity in May, made public, showed active spindle hours for the month totalled 7,959,412,765, or an average of 222 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,516,370,437 and 206 for April this year and 9,001,712,285 and 244 hours for May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31 totalled 35,814,390, of which 29,060,360 were operated at some time during the month compared with 35,921,306 and 30,965,404 for April this year and 36,874,608 and 32,906,580 in May last year.

The average number of spindles operated during May was 34,014,029, or 95.0 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 34,049,764 and 94.8 for April this year and 40,205,6600 and 109 for May last year.

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are impressed with the uniform sizing of their warps. The result, of course, is

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Do it with little mental effort—without detailed cost records or the direct application of double-entry book-keeping.

Do it in a matter of hours or minutes—not days or weeks.

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BETTER SPINNING - PROVEN BY TEST.

Rational long draft spinning. Higher tensile strength of yarns. Less end breakage. No resetting of rolls for changes in staple or count. Center roll weighting eliminated. No change to cap bars or saddles. There, in a nutshell, are the reasons why Washburn's Wood Top Rolls (made of steel, wood, felt and sheepskin) should be on your spinning frames.

Write for our engineer to call, or ask for our test cards and folder.



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NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

192

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

Spinning Spindle

Looms

Superintendent

Carder

Spinner

Weaver

Cloth Room

Dyer

Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....

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Williams, J. H. Co.	—
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Lots and lots of men are loafing these days because they are hunting a job instead of some work to do. And when a man begins to look around for a position, you might as well put him down as retired. He's a one-way-mind type: ain't fit to do anything except what he thinks suits him.—McGee.

New Uses of Cotton

(Continued from Page 14)

reason why Southern cement plants should ship a greater percentage of their cement in bags of competitive fibres than the Northern plants and there is every reason why the consumer and contractor in the South should want to insist on cotton sacks.

It is not a fact that every additional spindle and loom put to work on any kind of fabric is of real value and help to the entire industry? It further seems to me that the manufacturers of cotton textiles have a very real urge to make it their business to use and influence the use of cotton for every feasible purpose and in that way directly influence the increase in consumption.

I am not asking that cotton fabrics be used for any sentimental reason, but we do know that there are many, many uses for cotton where good business and sound economy dictates its use and where cotton fabric is not now being used to as great an extent as it might be. If every such individual use, whether large or small, is taken advantage of by every one of us and our influence used at every opportunity, the total increase in consumption will reach a surprisingly large volume.

The cotton grower is also interested in many of the above matters, such as traffic guides, cement sacks, groceries in cotton containers, etc. He, too, should make it his business to ask his supplier of groceries, feed and fertilizer to furnish these materials in cotton containers.

We fully appreciate the fact that in some instances, in some years, cotton bagging fabrics may cost more than competing fabrics. On the other hand, we have found many instances where this question of difference in cost is not a determining factor and where one or more concerns are successfully shipping such items as cotton seed meal, fertilizers, feed, sugar, etc., in cotton containers, etc.

Advantages of Cotton Sacks.

More attractive.
Greater visibility for distinctive markings.

Consumption of domestic commodity.

In many instances, more durable.
More protective, will not absorb moisture quickly.

Stronger for similar weight.
Resale value.

Withstand rough handling.
Packing less expensive.

We are told that 90 per cent of the farm machinery of this country is stored in the open without any protection and that such machinery so stored has only one-half its normal life. Approximately one-half of all our farmers live in the Southern States, therefore, assuming that one half this equipment is in the South, it would require at least 100,000,000 square yards of canvas in the form of tarpaulins to protect it against the weather. This certainly is economically sound and this business would be acceptable, I am sure, to our duck mills. In this work, we have the support of such organiza-

tions as the American Cotton Growers Exchange, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Industry is responsible without question for the increased consumption per capita during the past few years. The figures as reported by the Department of Agriculture in a recent bulletin are as follows:

1898-1904—57 square yards
1909-1919—62 square yards
1921-1925—64 square yards.

The increase in production of automobiles during the past ten years has had a great deal to do with these figures, and it is estimated that this industry alone consumes over 500,000 bales of cotton per year.

Cotton in the Home.

Turning now to the consumption of cotton and cotton fabrics in the home and for wearing apparel, we enter a very interesting phase of this great industry of ours. We are told that the women of this country control the expenditure of 85 per cent of the family budget; that 85 per cent of our families live on an annual income of \$2500 or less; that 60 per cent of our population live in communities of 5,000 inhabitants or less and that approximately eight and a half million women work at gainful occupations outside the home.

A recent survey of 140 typical rural communities showed that rural women travel, on the average, 38 miles to buy their clothes and fabrics. Today, information reaches the remotest corners of this country almost immediately by means of the automobile, the movies and above all, the radio.

Truly, the economic life has changed in the past ten years. Ten years ago, very few women were acquainted with calories, vitamins and the balanced diet. Through the efforts of women leaders, as represented by members of the American Association of House Economics, the teachers of Home Economics, the extension workers of the Department of Agriculture, writers for women's magazines and papers, and others, this has all been changed, until today, there is hardly a woman who is not familiar with these subjects.

Cotton fabrics are also a necessary part of the economic life in the home. The Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture lists 330 different uses for cotton in the home and they alone last year had over 600,000 requests for bulletin on home-making. Naturally, we have given a great deal of time and thought to this phase of our industry.

Sheets.

One of the studies has been made in connection with bed sheets. This survey developed the fact that very little thought is given to the correct length of the bed sheet in relation to the mattress, by either the manufacturer, the distributor, retailer or even the consumer. A study lasting some months has been carried on which has resulted in the preparation of a pamphlet which we feel definitely brings out the fact that a 108-inch bed sheet is the minimum

(Continued on Page 34)

TON-TEX BELTING***For Cotton Mills***

There is an old saying: "the bigger the belt fastener, the stronger the joint."

This theory has ruined thousands of good belts in the textile industry. It would be a good theory—if a belt didn't have to run at speed and tension around a circle.

"Why does my belt break back of the belt fastener?" asks one cotton mill superintendent.

We issue a bulletin: "Ton-Tex Belting for Cotton Mill Service." It contains some expert advice on belt fasteners. The same advice goes for both leather belt and Ton-Tex belt.

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E. G. FITZGERALD, Manager

New Uses of Cotton and Its Relation to Dyestuff Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

for her to revert to the old fashioned white sheetings, and to warn her sisters against making a similar mistake. Will not the manufacturer of a really meritorious line also suffer from the public's distrust aroused by such experiences?

In this store I saw awning materials of the painted sort that crocked so badly that they cannot be sold without warning the buyer least they be used for couch covers or hammocks and other porch or garden decorations where expensive clothing might be endangered. How long does the manufacturer of this line expect to enjoy any sale for such stuff? The question is easily answered. Until his several jobbers have had one or two complaints. If painted awnings cloth cannot be made free from rubbing there seems to be a good impetus to the manufacture and sale of stock or yarn dyed cloths using carbonthrene or the better sulphur colors.

Cotton is finding an ever increasing use in the automobile industry. Without stopping to consider its use for shock absorber and top bands, wire insulation, body lining cloths, upholstery, tire cords and fabrics, let us speak only of top cloths. In most closed cars the tops are black. The return to popularity of the roadster and to some extent of the touring car is creating an increasing demand for colored and in other respects higher grade top fabrics. These cloths are dyed and then water proofed usually by being rubberized. It is needless to say that they must be correctly constructed, dyed and rubberized to withstand the rigors of exposure to weather and general wear and tear of usage. The dyes must be water and sun proof and in addition non-injurious to rubber. Considering the fact that as little as .009 per cent copper contained in cloth to be vulcanized may result in serious injury to the rubber, it is not difficult to appreciate the care necessary in the proper selection of dyes for this purpose. The same applies to cloths for shoes, raincoats, tarpaulins, etc.

I do not like to leave this discussion of the automobile trade without drawing from it a parallel to illustrate more fully our thoughts on the modernization of the textile industry. Fortunately for the South in general its manufacturing industry has grown so of late that much of the equipment is modern and adapted to present day standards. But there are mills less advantageously situated. Speaking of the "good-old-days" let us for a moment compare the present day sleek, swift and inexpensive automobile with the mechanical monstrosities of a score of years ago. The good old days of the automobile industry are memories of poor design, mechanical inefficiency, bad engineering, in short lack of development. When a manufacturer achieved a noticeable improvement he had a few successful seasons but the record shows that as soon as a manufacturer rested on the laurels of a few

good models he quickly lost the pace and was left far in the ruck. Many of the once successful builders are today forgotten.

You will all remember about a year ago when Henry Ford was confronted with the question of whether to scrap a car that had made him rich but was still selling them in reduced numbers or to let matters take their natural course, buck up the sales department make a few improvements, drop the price and watch his former huge output gradually dwindle away. When Ford announced his intention of scrapping his model T, the wise ones said it was a mistake; he could not survive the loss in obsolescence of tools, dies and other units designed to produce the old model. The great economic experiment is still in progress but it seems that favorable opinions are being won over daily to Ford's handling of this situation. I believe that the textile industry has frequently been confronted with similar predicaments. Lines considered staples have dropped out of popularity and manufacturers have waited too long for them to return. The lesson to be learned is—"Scrap your flivvers and let us have new models."

What role do dyes play in this onward march of progress? Since the dye manufacturers depend on the textile trade in general for their very existence one may take a record of their activities and progress as a fair barometer of the textile industry. It is instructive to examine the manufacturing and sales records of the dye industry which are made available through the U. S. Tariff Commission's Census of Dyes. Let us compare the 52 million pounds used in the United States during the fiscal year 1913-1914 with the 65 million pounds used during 1926 particularly as to the relative distribution of the various broad classes of interest to the cotton industry. During a period in which the total dye consumption increased 25 per cent we find that both basic dyes and direct dyes dropped appreciably in relative importance. In these groups are found most of the offending fugitive colors against which the public is asserting itself. In the direct color classification of the census there is no separate listing of the newer faster types as represented by National's Solantine group. Several large dye manufacturers feature this family of direct colors which possesses fastness properties adequate for all purposes of wear and interior decoration where fabrics are protected from direct exposure to sun and weather and do not require severe washing. This fast direct color group has sprung from insignificant poundage to a very respectable percentage of the total. The actual figures are not available to me but I venture the opinion that 10 per cent of the direct color total lies in this group.

It is necessary to scan the situation still more closely to arrive at a true understanding of the trend of the times. Included in the U. S. Census figures are also the requirements of trades other than cotton. The leather and paper trades con-

sume most of the basic colors and one may therefore conclude that the decline in the relative volume of basic colors is due to a general dropping of this class by the cotton dryers and decreased use by the printers.

In recent years the leather and paper trades have adopted direct colors as a progressive step toward the attainment of faster results and have swelled the volume of this class appreciably. The silk trade is also using this group almost unknown to it before the war, in ever increasing bulk. To recapitulate: A substantial share of present direct color sales is in fast dyes hardly known in 1914. At least three other important trades have begun to use direct colors in recent years but are not as yet interested in the faster direct colors most of which go to the cotton trade. I therefore submit that the poundage of the more fugitive direct colors used by cotton dyers has fallen off far more than the general decline would indicate.

The Census reveals that sulfur colors have almost doubled in relative volume from 1914 to 1925. Much of this increase lies in sulfur black and may be attributed to the demands of the automobile trade. But throughout the cotton industry we find sulfur colors preferred to direct colors wherever their shades permit and their greater fastness suggests their use.

The case of indigo is rather exceptional. It remains as the standard blue of denims and chambrays and the increased volume of indigo entering into this use is in direct proportion to the increased yardage of these staples. In other respects the use of indigo appears to have shrunk due to a considerable narrowing of its field of application. Indigo as you know was the forerunner of the vat dyes and for years held public favor because it was the fastest available blue. Today solantine blues, sulfidone blues and carbanthrene blues are frequently used—each in its class—for purposes where formerly indigo held universal sway. When applied in deep shades, indigo exhibits good fastness to light and washing due to the remarkable persistency throughout the fading process of a good serviceable blue shade. For fancy shades of best fastness however the carbanthrene blues should be substituted.

The growth of vat color consumption is not brought to full realization by merely citing statistical figures to show their relative increase. Their growth is too well known to the cotton industry to require elaboration. The actual poundage involved are from less than two million pounds for 1914 to four and two-third millions for 1925 and 1926. The American dye manufacturers have added to the country's annual supply over four million pounds of domestically produced vat colors. If you will consider the huge capital investment tied up in these vat color plants you will appreciate our conviction that vat colors will continue to grow in importance because the modern public will not tolerate inferiority of colors.

I have shown you the reading of

the barometer but fortunately we need not fear storms or depression. We need only to modernize in order to prosper. In most cases colors sell fabrics. Yet they represent only an insignificant part of the production cost. Then why sacrifice the benefits of fine cloth construction, excellent color design and energetic merchandising by the use of inferior dyes? Production costs can be lowered by modern manufacturing methods but quality should never be sacrificed if a healthy condition is to exist in the cotton market.

Sizing and Delustering Rayon

(Continued from Page 42)

ly involve the precipitation of an insoluble opaque salt on the fiber.

The delustering operation can be carried out, either (1) while the rayon yarn is forming, which is the most approved practice; or (2) subsequently, in the skein or piece.

(1) Those which deluster the rayon yarn while it is forming may be listed as follows:

2—Sizing and delustering rayon (1.B

(a) The incorporation of a special petroleum jelly in the viscose spinning solution;

(b) The use of materials in the spinning bath or solution to deposit free sulfur on the fibres.

(2) Those methods of delustering rayon after the thread has been formed consist mainly in adding weighting materials. These may be classified as follows:

(a) Barium sulfate weighting, which is produced by the interaction of barium chloride and hydro sulphuric acid on the fibres.

(b) Aluminum acetate weighting or aluminum soaps weighting.

(c) Tin phosphate silicate weighting.

Delustering after the yarn has been spun and finished in skein form is not usually commercially successful nor recommended. However, in those cases where it becomes necessary, the skein is treated with a barium chloride solution of about 2 per cent, and then dipped in sodium sulfate or a very weak sulphuric acid solution in order to precipitate the barium sulfate upon the fibre. This is then washed until as much of the adherent barium sulfate is removed as possible, and the yarn will have acted as a filler and retained a considerable portion thereof, thereby imparting the desired dullness.

The main difficulty with the above treatment is that after subsequent repeated washing, the yarn again lusters up.

The same method is sometimes used in delustering hosiery, using the barium chloride solution at a 5 per cent concentration, and then passing it through a 5 per cent sodium sulphate solution and rinsing.

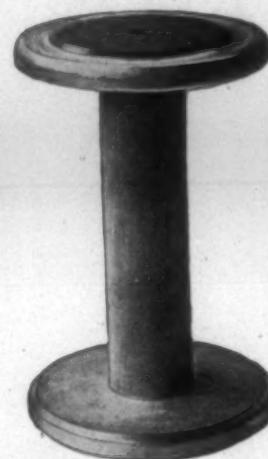
These operations are carried out at moderate temperatures and for varying lengths of time according to the amount of weighting and the degree of delustering desired. They are, however, not to be recommended if they can be avoided, as there is always a tendency to weaken the thread and the delustering is not entirely permanent.

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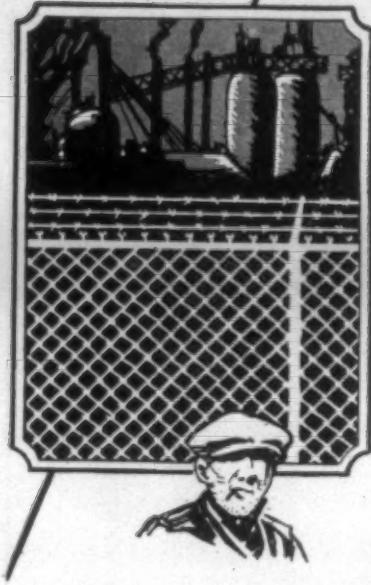
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New Uses of Cotton

(Continued from Page 31)

length that will make a satisfactory bed and give comfort and proper protection to the user as well as be most economical.

The basis for this statement is in the following facts: The 108-inch sheet means torn length before hemming. The average mattress is 75 inches long and 5 inches thick or it has a distance from the lower edge at the head of the bed to the lower edge at the foot of the bed of 85 inches measured over the top of the mattress. We have found that you must deduct an average of 5 inches for hem and another 5 inches, at least, for change of length in laundering, which makes your useful length of the 108 inch sheet 93 inches, leaving 13 inches for tuck under.

We are also calling attention in this same pamphlet to the use of a third sheet which is advantageous in three respects—it provides comfort during certain seasons of the year, may be more conveniently laundered and reduces the cost of blanket laundering.

The Pullman Company in a recent letter states it has for years had as standard practice, the use of a third sheet on top of the blankets which acts as a counter-pane and gives a more finished appearance to the car when the berths are made up but principally prevents contact of the blankets with the passenger's person.

We propose to give this pamphlet the widest possible circulation, distributing it through the National Retail Dry Goods Association to its members and to their clerks engaged in selling bed sheets, through women's clubs, 4-H girls clubs, groups of women under the instruction of the Federal Board for Vocational Training, as well as through our own members manufacturing wide sheetings and other channels.

One of the big, if not the biggest, potential markets in connection with homes and this market extends to hotels, apartment houses and office buildings, is for awnings. This matter has had the consideration of the National Tent and Awning Manufacturers Association, the principal jobbers handling awning stripes as well as those mills manufacturing this material. Everyone realizes that this market exists and that it has not been fully covered; that one of the drawbacks is the fire hazard on large buildings. (This last subject is now being studied by us through our research associate and others.)

In our opinion, architects do not give the same consideration to awnings in connection with their designs for buildings that is given to other details. This spring, a contest of awning designs for three types of houses was carried on under the auspices of the Architectural League of New York. This resulted in the award of nine prizes.

Because of this contest, we know that articles regarding the use of awnings, many of them illustrated, have appeared in magazines and newspapers reaching over 2,500,000

people located in 30 States. We know that awnings are the subject of editorial comment in some thirty odd business papers at the present time. It is expected that this fall and winter, will see plans developed to still further promote the use of awnings.

Shoes.

Shoes have and do consume in various ways large quantities of cotton fabrics but there is still an opportunity to further increase this consumption. Canvas shoes are comfortable and can be made and are beginning to be made of finer qualities of canvas, not only in the white but various other neutral shades.

If we could win back the difference alone between the consumption of canvas shoes in 1919 to 1926, it would mean an increased consumption of canvas for this purpose of one million and a half yards.

Another interesting development is the use of a material largely composed of canvas for soles of shoes. This is now under the test and the indications are that for the same price, a sole largely composed of canvas can be supplied at a lower price which will wear materially longer than the average leather sole.

We now come to one of the most interesting uses of cotton fabrics and one which has been the subject of a great deal of comment the past few years, namely, the use of cotton fabrics for wearing apparel.

Wearing Apparel

I do not need to review the history for wearing apparel, particularly in the case of our friends, the ladies. Apparently, in the recent years, cotton has not been particularly acceptable to them for this purpose. Every indication, however, today, is that the tide has turned. We find magazines like Vogue, Harper's Bazaar, Woman's Home Companion, Ladies' Home Journal, etc. carrying page after page devoted to cotton dresses for afternoon, evening and sports wear, and we find such statements as these occurring time and time again:

"This season, the much heralded renaissance of cotton frocks is not a rumor but an actual and very charming fact."

"Cotton frocks have come into fashionable prominence."

"Cotton is high in fashionable favor."

"This is a washable summer."

In addition, we are told by the editor of one of the women's wear magazines that this year, for the first time, she finds cottons have distinctive designs made to bring out all the well known beautiful qualities of cotton, and that the use of color and color combinations is far better than ever before. Further, that cotton fabrics are outstanding this year due to these facts.

Miss Grace Cornell of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the first time this spring used cotton fabrics in her classes, both in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and at the Teachers' College of Columbia University in her study of design and color.

Truly, this industry has made great progress along these lines.

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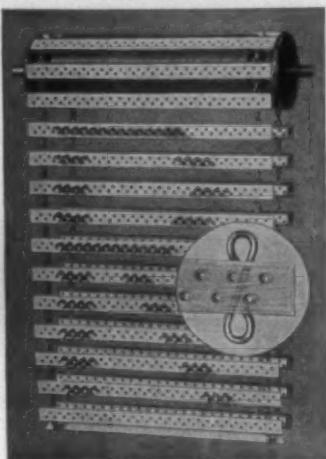
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Much still remains to be done but now the tide has turned, and if the industry does its part to capitalize on this style trend as set forth in the various leading women's magazines and by our Fifth Avenue stores, it is very probable that a material increase in the consumption of cotton dress fabrics will be seen not only next year but in the following years.

The Institute has, therefore, brought together a small informal committee representing those mills manufacturing dress fabrics and this committee with the Institute is right now seriously studying how the industry can best benefit by the apparent style trend.

I must not stop without saying a word about export markets. Possibly these offer one of the greatest potential outlets for our mills that we have. It is a big, complicated problem. Eighty-seven and two-tenths per cent of our exports today go to Canada, the Phillipines, Central and South America, and Cuba. These in turn represent only 5.1 per cent of the world's population outside the United States.

This subject has been and is continually before the staff of the Institute who in turn have discussed it with outstanding exporters of cotton textiles, whether among the manufacturers, commission houses, converters or independent exporters.

It may be interesting to you to know that there is already one co-operative export movement under way which comprises a group of six mills. They have formed an informal syndicate and are sending one representative for the entire six mills into a large potential market, in an effort to increase American exports to this market. Possibly, this plan is worth considering by other manufacturers for other markets.

Just a word to you as an Association in North Carolina and what you can do to assist in increasing the consumption of cotton. I have pointed out some of the ways everyone of us, individually and as a group, can be of great help in our own communities and states, namely, in the promotion of such items as traffic guides, cement bags, fabric belts, canvas baskets, cotton bags as containers, etc. You as an association can promote these matters through organized group effort.

The South Carolina Association last year, financed the State Supervisor of Home Economics in a cotton dress style show. The Georgia Association has offered a thousand of our textile industries, which it best suggestions for new uses and they also have other plans underway.

Possibly your Association can do something similar to get before more people, more times the idea that cotton fabrics for wearing apparel are beautiful; that cotton fabrics although now used to a large extent for industrial purposes, still greater opportunities exist for economical use. Instead consumption of cotton fabrics for all purposes should be the interest of every individual living in cotton producing and cotton manufacturing States.

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COMBED YARNS

Cotton Goods

New York.—A further increase in the sale of gray cloths was noted last week. On Friday, sales were larger than in any other single day for some weeks past. Prices were generally held a cent a yard higher than during the previous week. The bulk of the trading was in small lots, but the total reached a good volume. Sales of all kinds of cotton goods continued below the curtailed production, but many factors in the market believe that improvement is beginning to be evident.

The general demand for domestics was light, although the demand for colored sheets and pillow cases showed an increase as additional lines were offered. Bleached goods were quiet and most wash good sales were of the hand to mouth variety. Rayon lines were better than the cotton woven wash goods. Sales of ginghams were small. Towels sold only in small lots for quick delivery.

It is believed that with the exception of mills making tire fabrics and other goods for the automobile trades, that the majority of cotton mills will close for a week to ten days for July 4th.

The basis of print cloth quotations was firmed up after a few sales were put through during the early hours of the day at prices which obtained at the close on Thursday. Mills could have done a sizable business had they so desired, quantities up to 10,000 pieces being in demand at the previous levels. The stronger position of mills caused buyers to hesitate about placing large orders, most sales running to small yardage. Sheetings had a much less active day also, the tendency here being toward higher prices.

The best business in print cloths was in the 64x60, 5.30 yard, in which over 25,000 pieces were taken at 7% cents for July. Goods at five-eighths were becoming more difficult to secure, with several holding for three-quarters, particularly for later delivery.

Bids for 68x72, 4.75 yard, at 8% were declined, with the market firm at 8% cents, and business recorded at this figure. Some sellers would not consider three-quarters for August-September, but quoted seven-eighths.

On the 80 squares, 4.00 yard, 10%

cents continued reported; and 9% for the 72x76, 4.25 yard; 6 cents for the 48 squares, 7.15 yard; 5 to 5% for the 44x40, 8.20 yard; 6% paid for 32-inch, 64x60, 6.50 yard. For 27-inch, 9.00 yard, 5% was reported paid.

Quotations on the sheetings climbed 3/4c in a number of instances. This was remarked on 37-inch 4-yard which brought 8 1/2c, a few holding for 8 1/2c. The best done on 4.70-yard was 7 1/2c and 8 1/2c for 40-inch 3.75-yard, 9c firm at the close. The market was tight at 8c for 40-inch 4.25-yard; 7c for 36-inch 5-yard; 6 1/2c for 36-inch 5.50-yard; 5 1/2c for 40 squares 6.15-yard, at which levels sales were made. The 40-inch 5.50 yard sold at 7c and 5-yard at 7 1/2c; 40-inch 2.85-yard, 11c; a number holding for up to 11 1/2c.

Although most of the print cloth yarn fabrics display a firmer tone, there apparently are some irregularities still existing in the carded broadcloth division. Some centers report moving fair sized lots of 100x60s this week at 11 cents; others tell of obtaining good makes at 10% cents. Most sellers ask 10 1/2 cents on 90x60s; there were reports of some quick goods at one-quarter, first hands. On 80x60s, 9 cents is the general quotation.

The situation on plain combed constructions was slightly more active than before, both spots and later deliveries being called for. A few small sales of broadcloths were made through second hands who shaded mill prices by 1/4c. The market on 128x68s has held at 15 1/2c to 17c and 144x76s have come out at 17 1/2c, with best makes available held for 18 1/2c.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	5 1/2
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	7 1/2
Gray goods, 30-in., 68x72s.	8 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10 1/2
Dress ginghams	12 1/2 to 15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	12
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	9 1/2
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd 56x60s	10
Brown sheetings, stand.	13
Tickings, 8-oz.	21 1/2 to 23
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10 1/2
Standard prints	9

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — A better inquiry, somewhat larger sales and some improvement in the price situation was noted in the yarn market during the week. As cotton prices advanced, many yarn consumers were apparently much more interested in yarns than they have been in several weeks and a number of them were inclined to cover for more than their immediate orders require. Most yarn houses and spinners stated that their sales were the best that they had experienced for some time past. Advances of as much as 2 and 3 cents a pound were named by some spinners, but as an average, the advance in actual prices at which sales were made was from half a cent to 1 cent. As the week closed, a further stiffening tendency was noted and it is believed that a further advance will be made this week if cotton prices hold.

Spinners were encouraged by the fact that inquiry for the first time in many weeks was not limited entirely to small lots wanted promptly. Many consumers appeared interested in future contracts covering fairly large orders, some buyers being interested in delivery three months ahead. Most spinners were very conservative about forward business at present prices and for this reason, contract business was rather limited.

There was very little change in the combed yarn situation. Most spinners reported only a quiet demand and the price situation failed to show any improvement.

Southern Single Skeins.

4-8s	33
10s	33½
14s	34
16s	34½
20s	36
24s	37½
26s	39
30s	40
40s	48

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

4s-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36
24s	39
26s	39½
30s	41
40s	48½
50s	58

Southern Single Warps.

4s-8s	34
10s	34½
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36
30s	40
40s	49

Southern Two-ply Warps.

8s	33½
10s	34
12s	35
14s	35½
16s	36
20s	36½
24s	38½
26s	39
30s	41

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.

8s	32
10s	32½
12s	33
14s	33½
16s	34
18s	34½
20s	35
22s	35½
24s	37
26s	38
30s	40

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler.

8s	44
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns.

8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	66
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.

10s	42
12s	42½
14s	43
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	49
28s	50
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	67
70s	80

Two-ply Mercerized Yarn.

20s	61
26s	63
40s	69
30s	64
50s	76
60s	85
70s	97
80s	1.09
90s	1.52
100s	1.82

Condemns Piracy Of Patterns

"Piracy of patterns," has been condemned as an unsound and unfair trade practice by 70 per cent of the mills manufacturing cotton bedspreads, George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., announced.

"Piracy of patterns" was discussed at a recent meeting of the Bed Spread Advisory Committee and the practice was formally disapproved as distinctly unfair to manufacturers and consumers. The action of the committee was later endorsed by a large majority of the bedspread manufacturers.

As the means of eliminating this abuse the mills have approved the appointment of a trade practice committee to represent the Bedspread Advisory Committee of the Institute to inquire into alleged instances of unfair duplication and imitation that are brought to its attention. This committee includes C. Morton Whitman, of Clarence Whitman & Sons, Inc., of New York, chairman; T. Ellis Ramsdell, of Monument Mills, Housatonic, Mass.; and F. A. Williams, of Cannon Mills, Inc., of New York City.

If after examining into such matters as may be presented to it, it should seem that there has been an unfair duplication or imitation of a distinctive design or pattern the committee will use its good offices to discourage the practice by taking up the question of its unfairness with the individual mill or mills concerned.

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Machinery Enamel— E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Mangies— H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Markers— Kaumagraph Co.
Measuring and Folding Machines— Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Mercerizing Machinery— H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Metal Paint— E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Meters— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Mill Architects— See Architects.
Mill Lighting— See Electric Lighting.
Mill Starches— Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
Penick & Ford, Ltd.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Mill Supplies— Charles Bond Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Greist Mfg. Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Mill Trucks— W. T. Lane & Bros.
Mill White— E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Napper Clothing— Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Napper Roll Grinders— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
Non-Breakable Hack Saw Blades— E. C. Atkins & Co.
Oils— The Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
A. W. Harris Oil Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Standard Oil Co.
The Texas Co.
Oils (Rayon)— Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Opening Machinery— H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Overhaulers— Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Overseaming and Overedging Machines— Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Packing Cases (Wood)— David M. Lee & Co., Inc.
Paints— DuPont de Nemours Co., E. I.
The Glidden Co.
Tripod Paint Co.
Patents— Paul B. Eaton
Picker Gears— Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Pickers (Leather)— Charles Bond Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Pickers and Lappers— H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Picker Loops— E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
Picker Sticks— Charles Bond Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Piece Dyeing Machinery— H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Pipe and Fittings— Parks-Cramer Co.
Portable Elevators— Link-Belt Co.
Pinboards— Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)— Draper Corporation.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Reeves Bros.

Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Presses— Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Power Transmission Machinery— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Charles Bond Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey-Chain Co., Inc.
Porcelain Guides and Parts— Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Printing Machinery— Briggs-Shaffner Co.
Pulleys (Cast Iron)— Charles Bond Co.
Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)— Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Syndor Pump & Well Co.
Quills— Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Universal Winding Co.
Quill Cleaners— Terrell Machine Co.
Raw Stock Machines— Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rayon, Celanese, Artificial Silk— American Glanzstoff Corp.
Celanese Corp. of America
Commercial Fibre Co.
Duplan Silk Corp.
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
E. V. Viscose Co.
Receptacles— Economy Baler Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Reeds— Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Reels— H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rings— Draper Corporation.
H. & B. American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Ring Spinning Frames— Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Ring Traveler— Dary Ring Traveler Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
Roller Leather— A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.
R. Newmann & Co.
Roll Machines— Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rolls— American Bobbin Co.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Company.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Rolls (Metal)— Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Rubber)— Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Wood)— Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Roller Bearings— Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Round Leather Harness Straps— E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
Roving Cans and Boxes— Rogers Fibre Co.
Roving Machinery— H. & B. American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Saddles— Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Sanitary Equipment— Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Sanitary Fountains— See Drinking Fountains.
Scouring Powders— Arabol Mfg. Co., The
Bosson & Lane
Ford, J. B. Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Scrubbing and Cleaning Powders— Oakite Products, Inc.
Sesquicarbonate of Soda— Mathleson Alkali Works, Inc.
Selling Agents (Cotton Goods)— Amory, Browne & Co.
Curran & Barry
Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.
Iselin-Jefferson Co.
W. H. Langley & Co.
Lensle, Evans & Co.
Reeves Bros.
Soda Ash— Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
J. B. Ford Co.
Mathleson Alkali Works, Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Sodium Perborate— The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Sodium Peroxide— The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Softeners— Arabol Mfg. Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Softeners (Oil)— Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
John P. Marston & Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Skein Machines— Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Skewers— David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Slashers— Charles B. Johnson
H. & B. American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Slasher Combs— Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Soaps— Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Soda Ash— Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
J. B. Ford Co.
Mathleson Alkali Works, Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
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Softeners (Oil)— Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Spindles— Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corp.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops



Stafford Automatic Shuttle-Changing Looms for Rayon Filling

A feature of this loom which sets it apart from any other automatic loom is the way it handles difficult weaving situations.

This applies to the weaving of fabrics with rayon filling, fine cotton numbers, either mule or ring spun, or to any weaving situation where the matter of careful handling of the filling is essential and quality of fabric a prime consideration.

*We should like to talk with you about the many
merits of our automatic weaving machinery.*

THE STAFFORD COMPANY
*Makers of Shuttle-Changing and Bobbin-Changing Looms
and other Weaving Machinery*

READVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Agent
Paterson Office

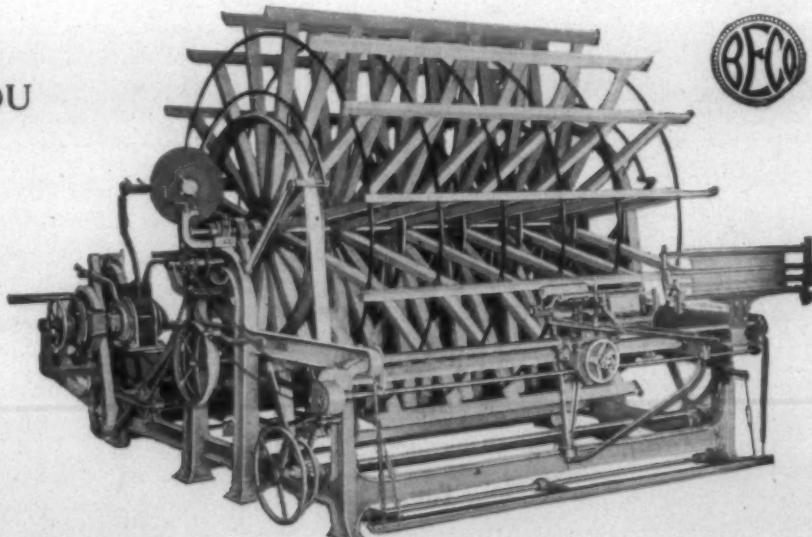
FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.
179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

25A

IT'S EASY THE EASTWOOD WAY

LONG WARPS—SHORT WARPS
LIGHT WARPS—HEAVY WARPS
ALL WARPS ARE ALIKE WHEN YOU
USE THE

EASTWOOD
HORIZONTAL WARPER
WITH SWISS MOTION ATTACHMENT
5 Metre-6 or 8 yard Light or Heavy Reel
RAYON—ANY MAKE OF YARN
SILK—HARD OR SOFT
FINE COUNTS OF COTTON OR
MERCERIZED YARN
ALL MOVABLE PARTS MOUNTED
IN ROLLER BEARINGS



The EASTWOOD HEAVY TYPE Warper designed for RAYON with DIRECT MOTOR DRIVE on Beaming Head and TWO SPEED and SPRING TORSIONAL DRIVE ROLLER BEARING CARRIAGE

BENJAMIN EASTWOOD COMPANY

PATERSON, N. J.

Represented in the South by CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

Re-Beaming Machines—Looms—Winders—Quillers—Coppers—Creels—all sizes

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXFILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 28, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky.

Our mill is still running full time and we are in hopes it will continue to do so.

We have a fine superintendent and good overseers. Mr. McNeal is the "Super," assisted by Mr. Williams at night; Mr. Bannister, the weaver, is assisted by Mr. Seigler at night; Mr. Layton, the carder, is assisted by Mr. Bowers; Mr. Davis the spinner, is assisted by Mr. Cann; Mr. Hass is mechanic; Mr. Oxley second hand in weaving at night, resigned his job for a similar one in day time at Abbeville.

Our mill looks much improved since they painted it inside.

Miss Liela Griffin and her mother have moved to Norfolk, Va.; their host of friends will miss them.

Mr. Jim Attaway and family have moved back after a brief stay in Newry.

Friends of Mr. Fred Wiley are very sorry he is sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Attaway are the proud parents of a son, born Monday, June 12.

Miss Myrtle Owens of Easley is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jim Bowie.

Our boys are to play Ware Shoals tomorrow and heres hoping we win.

JUST SLIM.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

Shelbyville Mills, Inc.

Well Aunt Becky, we are getting more like New York everyday; we have under construction six nice houses for overseers, located in one of the most beautiful spots in Silver City. We are also installing more spinning frames and 60 looms.

The Hustler Club had a real good show Saturday night with a large crowd. All were very sorry that Mrs. McGuire was sick and could not be with them, but hope she will be well soon.

The play was carried out O. K. by

Mrs. McGuire's assistant, Miss Louise Holliday, and the club. Our black face comedian, Mr. Booker Bullion, was a scream as "Old Black Joe." The name of the play was "Mother Pulled the String."

The characters were: Booker Bullion, Paul Whiteside Rosa Whiteside, Eugene Clanton, Ethel Bullion, and Elia Day.

CHEVY ACK.

HARTWELL, GA.

Hartwell Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are glad to say that all our people are well and happy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Garrison have moved to Toccoa, Ga., where Mr. Garrison will be superintendent of the Hartwell Mill No. 2 During their stay with us we learned to love them and regret to give them up, but wish them well in their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Rogers who have been in Toccoa for the past two or three years where Mr. Rogers was superintendent of the Hartwell Mill No. 2 have come back to Hartwell where he will resume his place as superintendent of Hartwell Mill No. 1. We heartily welcome Mr. Rogers and his splendid family back to our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Burton are the proud parents of a fine baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Norman and family were recent visitors to Easley, S. C. Their daughter, Mrs. Earnest Baker returned with them for a visit of several days. We are always glad to see "Mary Lizzie" back in her home town.

Messrs. H. O. Rogers, Claud Gilstrap, W. P. Norman and John Adderson motored to Anderson, S. C., one day last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Welborn of Iva, S. C., were recent visitors to the latters parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie

Sanders and sister, Mrs. Ottis Chastain and family.

A GEORGIA PEACH.

LANDIS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is still running on short time but is expected to start up soon.

Mr. Condry Revis and Miss Lillie Alman were married last Saturday evening by Rev. Grubb, pastor of the Baptist church.

Miss Imogene Bost, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bost, is in a Charlotte hospital, where last Tuesday she had her tonsils removed.

Mrs. J. C. Osborne and son, Mr. J. F. Osborne, of this city, attended the funeral of Mrs. Osborne's sister's baby.

Mr. W. L. Davidson and smallest children, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Nesbitt and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ervin near Concord last Sunday.

Miss Mary Lee Wright entertained quite a number of her friends last Thursday at a party in honor of her fourteenth birthday. Cream, cake, candy and sandwiches were served. The room was decorated in pink and white. The occasion was a lovely one and enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Ural Spencer and children are visiting her sister, who lives at Belmont, N. C.

Miss Celeste Fleming is visiting her sister, who lives at Barber's Junction, while her brother-in-law is in a hospital at Statesville.

Mr. P. K. Dry and Mr. Ross Eller attended the Textile Association at Wilmington.

Aunt Becky, we do hope you will soon come to visit us, as we are tired of waiting. You will be welcome at any time and I know you will enjoy yourself. Everything is pretty now with the flowers in bloom.

TINY.

Becky Ann's Own Page

SPRING HOUSECLEANING

I will repair my friendships that show signs of wearing out, not through use, but through the abuse of neglect.

I will see to it that things are put in their proper places and will begin by investing my savings in a thrift account.

I will consign to the scrap heap my disappointments and blasted hopes, just as a housekeeper throws away a cracked vase.

I will air my smiles and good will instead of my personal opinion in the humble way that my neighborhood may be a bit better for my doing so.

I will beat my saving record of last year, even if it takes considerable effort to do it.

I will take as definite and defiant stand against waste and extravagance as a good housekeeper takes against dirt and disorder.

Realizing that this is not a complete but a continuous performance, I will keep everlasting on the job of personal housecleaning.

—The Fidelity-izer, May, 1928.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN ANCESTOR.

A man in a letter to the Harrodsburg Herald claims he is his own grandfather. His letter says: "I married a widow with a grown daughter. My father, a widower, married by stepdaughter, thus becoming my son-in-law and his wife, formerly my step-daughter, became my step mother also. My wife also became my grandmother, for she was the mother of my step mother and as the husband of any one's grandmother is called granddad, I must be my own grandfather." — Lexington (Ky.) paper.

AS YE SOW, SO SHALL YE RIP

By Becky Ann

When I wuz a baby so leetle that they put me in kwart coffy pot an put the lid on, my Ma named me "Ethie." When I got big enuff to notis that nobody else wuz named that, I vowed I wudn't be nuther, an I wudn't anser leasn they called me "Ethel." Law sakes! Ef only I cud a looked forty yeer er more forerd an seen how I wud be punished fur buckin' agin my Ma like that!

At skule I told the teecher an' the skollers that mi name wuz Ethel. I writ it that way to mi sums on the blackboard, an' sined it that way to the notes I writ boys an delivered bi spit ball route. I wuz allers proud of mi names, Ethel Lampley, then Ethel Thomas an also "Becky Ann Jones." But the Good book

shore warns children to obey an' their parents, an' them at don't do it will rip what they sow, shore as gospel, an' now I'm a rippin.—Yes, after more'n forty yeers! An' I'm wushin an' wushin I had kep the name Ma give me,—cause there ain't never been another "Ethie," fur es I no, an' I'm shore wantin' a name that's diff'runt.

It ain't no joke to be in a big city where thare air so many folks that a lot of have to have the same name. No sir, thare ain't names enuff in the wurd, to give everybody in Charlotte a diff'rent won, an' thare air a dozen or more "Ethel Thomases" here an' the good have to suffer fur the sins of the bad.

Me an' Jeems has two suns, Cecil an' Ben. There is another Cecil an' thare wuz another Ben here in Charlotte, but the tuther Ben lived so fast he got to the eend of his race a few months ago; our Ben got a lot of bills meant fur tuther Ben, an' wuz allers havin' to make explanations.

Suin time ergo I had a leetle munny an' tuck it to a big party bank an' axed em to take keer of it fur me, an' they sed they wood. But thay placed it to the credit of lan'-ther Ethel Thomas, an' mi checks cum back marked "NO FUNDS." A lawyer tried to get me to sooth the bank fur damage an' sed I cud get enuff outen em' to set me up in business, but I hain't never bin to cort an' wudn't do it. I jest tuck the 98 cents that wuz left after they got it all strafened up, an' put it in my stockin'. I had a hole in it an' I lost the hull pile, an' hain't got no use fur banks since then.

Another Ethel Thomas here has a lot of property in Arkansas an' I'm allers gettin' her rent checks, —but can't cash em an' they ain't no good to me. Not long ergo the Sheriff out thar writ me that if I didn't pay my tax he wuz a goin' to sell mi hotel. I writ across his letter, "Sell the darn thing—an' see ef I keer?" an' I sent it back to him. I wuz a gettin' tired of it,—talkin' tax to me about another woman's stuff! Land Sakes, I can't hardly pay me own tax here in Charlotte.

But the straw that broke the camel's back wuz lade on a cuppla weeks ago, when the daily papers reported cort perseedin's and sed that "Ethel Thomas, white, wuz fined 30 days fu bein' drunk and so forth." They didn't give her a dress ner say a thing as to which Ethel Thomas she wuz, an' mi frends has bin leasin' me a lot about it,—axin' if it wuz home bru or the rale artickle an' me not knowin' won frum tuther.

I hear that a man wuz up here

frum Wadesboro rasin cane erbout me bein' in jale an' he threatened to tare that purty new bildin' down if they didn't let him pay me out. Hit shore is fine to have frends like that—but good people, this Ethel Thomas hain't never bin in no sich trubble yit. I'm a changing my name back to "Ethie" an' if folks don't kwit callin' me "Ethel" I shore may have to go to cort before long.

Yes sir—I'm reddy to listen to my Ma now. Call me "Ethie," or

BECKY ANN JONES.

It was dusk as she stopped at the filling station.

"I want a quart of red oil," she said to the service man. The man gasped and hesitated. "Give me a quart of red oil," she repeated.

"A q-q-quart of r-r-red oil?" he stammered.

"Certainly," she said, "my tail light is out!"—Pacific Mutual.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Smithfield is a nice little town, and is the county seat of Johnson.

Our mill makes hosiery yarn, and has 12,096 spindles. Mr. M. R. Long, of Roxboro, is president and treasurer.

Mr. J. T. Huneycutt, our superintendent, received his training with Wiscasset Mills of Albemarle, and has made great improvements in and around the mill, since coming here. The village has been extensively beautified, and our reputation in hosiery yarn market, has been strengthened.

K. T. Rose is carder; M. F. Sellers, spinner; R. D. Jones, master mechanic; Reuben White, night carder and spinner; W. M. Woody, paymaster, and assistant to the superintendent. Mr. Woody is newly married and is just entering the mill business.

We like our officials and overseers, they are all gentlemen, and treat us with courtesy. We are climbing toward the top, and hope to reach it some day. When you come this way again, pay us a visit and see our improvements.

James F. Huneycutt.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are sorry to report that at this time we have a good bit of sickness in our community. Our president, Mr. C. C. Twitty, has been seriously ill for about two weeks, but we are glad to report his condition better.

Mrs. R. O. Stokes and Mrs. Lowland Warr, who are in the Florence

Infirmary (as is also Mr. Twitty) are both improving nicely.

Our base ball team has gotten down to real business now; they played the Hermitage Mill team of Camden, last Saturday afternoon; the score was 9 and 0 in favor of the Camden lads.

Mr. A. V. Wright, overseer spinning and family, motored to the Piedmont section last Friday.

The Second Baptist church observed "Fathers Day" Sunday the 17th, by having family services. Each family sat together on this occasion. Some splendid music was rendered after which the pastor, Rev. Seymour, spoke at length on the importance of early "Home Training." The entire occasion was enjoyed by all present.

CATHERINE TARTE.

MAIDEN, N. C.

Union Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Sorroy to state we have a few cases of typhoid in Maiden. We all give Mr. Lockman's family our sympathy; he was called to the great beyond Saturday.

Mr. John Blankinship had as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Blankinship, of Mt. Holly, this week-end.

Mrs. B. J. Holliman, of Greensboro, is here to be with her father, Mr. J. W. Holt, when he returns from the hospital.

Come over, Aunt Becky. I will feed you "Ish-mon-taters" and show you what can be done with the hoe.

SLIRPING.

PELZER, S. C.

Pelzer to Have Fast Horse Races July Fourth

In accord with standing custom of many years Pelzer is looking forward to another gigantic Fourth of July celebration. F. H. Huggins, secretary of the Pelzer Park Association, announces that high class horses have been engaged for the harness events and that the outlook for fast and exciting races is excellent.

In addition to the racing of the horses in the afternoon there will be motor bike races on the morning program, which part of the program will be in charge of Mr. Brissey the Harley-Davidson agent of Greenville.

Field day events will also fill in on the program to be followed by championship ball game between Pelzer's first club and Brandon Mills of Greenville.

The Fourth of July event for Pelzer is really the big day of the year for the whole of Anderson and Greenville counties. Many citizens

who no longer live at Pelzer take advantage of this celebration as a "home coming" day, and with the friendly crowds, carnival stands and features and big barbecue, Pelzer's Fourth of July generally makes "history" for the entire community.

One of the features of the occasion will be the free all-day-clowning and trick bicycle riding of Mr. Whittington the South's trickiest bike rider and clown. The entire event is sponsored by Pelzer Manufacturing Company for workers and their families connected with the Pelzer Cotton Mills.

LAFAYETTE, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burt and little sons, James and Harold, and Mr. Lomax of Laurel, Miss., were visitors of Mr. N. Dearman here last week. They left the later part of the week to visit the Carolinas, Charlotte being Mr. Lomax's old home.

Mr. Albert Huneycutt left last week to take a position in the railroad ships at Spartanburg, S. C.

Mrs. H. T. Pickren and little sons, Conrad and Billie, of Nashville, Tenn., are visiting Mr. Geo. W. Layfield.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Dearman motored to Sylacauga last Thursday.

Aunt Becky we are looking forward to a big time here the Fourth.

BESSIE.

YORK, S. C.

Popular Superintendent Becomes Mayor of Pretty City.

This seems to be a successful year for baseball in York. We had three games here this week and believe me the writer was at all of them, as he is a great ball fan.

The town has organized a club this season and has won three games and lost none. Hazel ("Bud") Nivens, a Clemson College cadet, is pitching for the town; he pitched two games at Bethune, S. C., in the "Sand Hill Loop;" one game was an 18-inning game, the score being 1 to 1; game called on account of darkness; the second was an 11-inning game. The opinion of ball fans is that he "must be good," which is right.

In a contest featured by heavy slugging of both teams, the fast industrial team of Rock Hill defeated the Cannon team in a 14-inning game Saturday afternoon by a score of 14 to 8, on the York diamond; the same team swamped York Friday, 12 to 5, in a game played at Rock Hill.

Mr. W. E. Morton, for 15 years a resident of York, and superintendent of the Cannon Manufacturing

Company here, was elected mayor of York by a large majority. Mr. Morton is a fine business man and in our opinion he will make one of the best mayors York has ever had.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McGinnis, of Davidson, N. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. White.

Messrs. J. J. Farris, overseer of carding, R. E. Steward, overseer of winding at the Travora, and Arthur Farris were recent visitors in Columbia, S. C.

Mr. E. W. Carroll, who owns and operates a barber shop in Atlanta, spent last week in the Cannon Mill community with relatives.

Mrs. C. B. Merritte is spending several weeks with relatives in Anniston, Ala.

OPP, ALA.

Micolas Mill

Rev. Tomberlan closed a revival meeting here Sunday night which proved quite a success.

Mrs. A. B. Cotton of Troy, returned to her home Sunday after a weeks visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Henley.

Mrs. E. O. Holly returned to her home here June the 8th, after having undergone a very serious operation in an Andalusia hospital.

We are having quite a lot of measles in our village these days, but seems that every patient gets along nicely.

A READER.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Textile Mills News

Our village grounds are a solid bouquet of all colors and kinds. Very beautiful indeed and I believe the judges are going to find it quite hard to decide the winner of the prize, which is soon to be awarded.

The Lucky Girls opened their club room Tuesday night, June 5th, with a house warming. Talks by Rev. Roberts, Mr. Bruce Craig and Mr. W. R. Cook, and were enjoyed by all. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wynn. Many delightful games were enjoyed after which punch was served.

On Saturday night, June 16th, the executives of the Alabama Textile Mills, New Canebrake Cotton Mills and Sunset Textile Mills enjoyed a buffet supper at the community house.

The Rinky-Dinks ball team played the Montgomery Advertiser boys Saturday. The final score was 9 to 10 in favor of the Rinky-Dinks. After the game, the Lucky Girls Club entertained the Rinky-Dinks at the club room and served ice cream and cake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Trammel entertained a number of friends with a

camping party and fish fry at Old Cahaba recently.

Francis and Jewel McClinton of Uniontown are visiting their aunt, Mrs. J. B. Davis, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Thornhill have as their guests their nieces, Francis and Martha Lois Ballard, of Marion.

Mrs. Hawkins, mother of Mrs. J. W. Corley, remains critically ill.

Miss Minnie May was called to McComb, Miss., last week, by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. T. Y. Sewell has been ill, but is much better now.

Miss Alma Suttles of this mill, and Mr. S. P. Gardner, of Uniontown, collided on the Marion road yesterday evening. No one was hurt, but both cars were damaged.

Mrs. T. V. Timmermon was called to the bedside of her grandmother, Mrs. Guntry, of Heiberger, Ala.

BLUE BIRD.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Springfield Plant of Morgan's Mills.

We have full time work, and enjoy life to its fullest.

Lester Shankle has left us in favor of Bennettsville, and George Hall has accepted his position. Henry Driggers has resigned as carder, and Robert C. Everett has filled the vacancy.

The three Morgan Mills, Ida, Richmond and Springfield, had an ice cream supper at Ida Mills Saturday night. A beautiful cake was voted to the most popular girl and was won by Miss Gladys Beasley, of Ida Mill. Money made by this ice cream supper is for the benefit of a newly organized baseball team.

We will give a box supper soon for the boys. Mr. Gwaltney says he will organize a band next.

The Young People's Society plan to send delegates to the conference at Flora McDonald College at Red Springs for a week. The writer and Mr. Laddie Martin are the appointed delegates.

Mr. L. L. Calcutt and family, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Bill Price, Miss Sallie Price and Mr. Paul Byrd visited Mrs. Snead Sunday.

Mr. E. D. Benoy and family, of Gastonia, spent the week-end in Springfield.

Mr. Hilton Bass and family and Miss Nina B. Cook visited in Fayetteville Sunday.

Mr. Austin and family went to Rockingham Sunday.

Mrs. John Callahan returned Saturday from Richmond, Va., where she underwent an operation. We are glad to report that she is getting along nicely.

The L. O. F. Club met with the Grant girls this month. Refreshments were served and the occasion much enjoyed.

Mr. Lonnie Lanier and bride, formerly Miss Minnie Rae, are making their home in McColl.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cook visited in Effingham last week-end.

We have a nice bathing-place and it is a very popular place on hot days.

BIDDIE.

(Biddie, please let us have your picture.—Aunt Becky.)

FORSYTH, GA.

Ensign Village News.

The Sunday school had their picnic Friday, June 15th, and all report that they enjoyed this picnic better than any one we have ever attended.

The B. Y. P. U. had a pound supper at the home of Mr. W. A. Hunt last Saturday night; games were played and refreshments were served; our people state that they want this repeated at some home every week.

We had a Home Coming service at the church Sunday, June 17th, and conference was open and officers were elected to the church as follows: three deacons, Mr. A. J. Ard, Mr. M. D. Morgan, Mr. Joe Tom Moon; they will be ordained at our next service. Mr. J. W. Stewart was elected clerk of the church; Mr. W. A. Hunt was elected treasurer of the church.

We believe that our pastor, Rev. L. B. Harvey, preached one of the best sermons we have ever had the pleasure of hearing. His text was tenth chapter of Galatians and the first and second verses, "If a man be overtaken in a fault, you who are spiritually strong go to such a one in the spirit of meekness, and restore him."

Mr. J. C. Wilson, of Juliette, Ga., was visiting Mrs. Daisy Mitchell Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Flem Garrett and his mother, Mrs. W. L. Garrett, were visiting in Macon, Ga., last Thursday.

We had one of the best baseball games on our diamond last Thursday we have seen in a long time; the Gas and Electric team of Macon came down to cross bats with our boys, and they carried back the bacon; they defeated Ensign by the score of 5 to 3.

Mr. A. C. Maze, Mr. W. S. Yarbrough and Mr. I. L. Engram were visiting in Thomaston, Ga., on this past week-end.

Mr. John T. Hunt and family are spending a few days with their sons, Tom, Willie and Wess, at Forsyth, and plan to visit his other children in LaGrange before his return home at Hampton, Ga.

Mr. J. W. Stewart was visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Maddox Sunday.

Mr. Louis Castleberry, of Griffin, Ga., was visiting Mr. Eli Garrett Sunday.

Miss Minnie Grubbs, of Griffin, Ga., has been spending her vacation with her cousin, Miss Mary Moon.

Mr. B. T. Waldon was calling on Miss Hallie Smith, of Macon, Ga., who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Bob Holt, for the past few days. We have always found Mr. Waldon a "dabster with the wimmin," a regular village shiek.

Our baseball team will go to Porterdale to play that club Saturday, June 23rd.

There will be a measuring party at Mr. A. J. Ard's Saturday night, June 23rd.

PEGGY.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Short Time, But Good Times, With Ball Games and Ice Cream Suppers.

Those from here attending the funeral and burial of little Lane Putnam, Jr., at Patterson Grove Wednesday, were Mr. and Mrs. Eula Putnam and children of the Sadie, Mr. Henry Putnam of the Cora, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Putnam of the Dilling Mill and Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner and children.

The base ball boys gave an ice cream supper on the lawn at the Phenix Mill, Saturday night. The Epworth League of Grace church are planning to give one on the church grounds back of the church next Saturday night.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Pless and children are spending the week visiting relatives and friends at Canton and Clyde.

Rev. W. N. Cook is on the sick list at this writing.

Mrs. Avery Hutchins of Whitnel, N. C., and Mrs. L. E. Conner of Bessemer City, visited Mrs. Sarah Navy Wednesday.

Mrs. L. R. Matney, wife of the master mechanic at the Phenix Mill, underwent a very serious operation at the City hospital at Gastonia last week. She is doing nicely and is expected to get home some time soon.

Mr. Roy Cox who has been in the City hospital at Gastonia about eleven weeks, following an operation for appendicitis was able to come home this week. We are glad to see him back. He has had a hard fight.

Aunt Becky, my man says you ought to pass around and see my dahlia patch now. They are blooming right along. The mill is on half time and he has the job of working them. I expect if he knew you were coming he would work them out if it is muddy for they are getting grassy.

POLLY.

(My dahlias, from bulbs you sent me, are looking fine—and have bo-

Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

Perhaps in the sweet beyond, where we shall know as we are known, God will allow us to meet and love eternally. Somehow, John, I can't think of heaven any other way, than with you by my side.

I am pressing my lips here on this X, John, dear, in a last farewell kiss. Please remember me in your prayers,—unless to remember is too much pain; in that case, try to forget me utterly. Oh, my love, my love, how sorry I am for all I am making you suffer! I can't understand, but stumble on searching for the light, hoping, praying, believing,—trusting in Him who doeth all things well.

God bless and keep you,—God guide and strengthen you! God grant that you understand and forgive your poor little girl, who goes away,—not because she does not love you,—but because she loves you so much more than her own life or happiness. Yours always, in heart and soul, while on earth, and please God, through eternity.

Oh, John, if I only had died while your arms were around me!"

"VIRGIE."

When he had finished, he handed the letter to Marjorie who shrank from the agony in his eyes, and with Jack following the lines, she read the letter softly to Mother Ergle, while John devoured the other letter and memoranda.

"God help me in this hour!" John groaned aloud, dropping to his knees in prayer. "I am afraid of myself, and the devil in me that would curse those who have driven my darling away from me! Oh Father, help! help! Save me from sin in this trial hour. Teach me thy will. Give me grace and patience. And oh, dear Lord, keep my little love safe from all harm and bring her back to me with mind at ease,—fully convinced, just as I am, that Thou didst bring us to each other and love for thy own purpose. Oh God, help me in this hour to lay my hand in thine, and be lead in the way of righteousness. Save me from sin I pray."

As he rose from his knees, Mother Ergle's arms went up around his neck.

"John, we'll find her; let's call the police. Where could she go? Who did she know? Oh, the poor child!"

"Perhaps Ralph Manning Helderman, may know something," suggested Marjorie.

A shaft of pain shot through John's heart. Perhaps Ralph did know! Then he was ashamed of his jealousy, and lifting the white rose tenderly, kissed it, and laid it away in his Bible, which opened at these words of Ruth, 1-17—"Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

Becky Ann Books

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

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Nobodys Business

By Gee McGee.

When it comes to rapid social advancement, the common house fly has everything else and everybody else skint a block. He first sees the light of day in a livery stable on Tuesday, and by Wednesday night, he may be roosting on the butter in a 10-thousand-dollar dining room.

The house fly makes a playground out of a bald head and while he will not openly crawl into a fellow's nose, he will make that fellow think he's going to, even though he be "shooed" away from that locality every other second for 2 hours. His favorite past-time is wading about thru your whiskers and over your eye-lids while you are trying to take your noon-day nap.

The house fly makes no distinction between good and evil, bad or indifferent, sweet or sour, sound or rotten, or this or that. He feels just as much at home sitting on a 6-day old carcass as he does perched on the icing of a birthday cake. He likes to divide his afternoon with the garbage can and the cow stall and the baby and the dog and the hog pen. He treats 'em all alike.

When it comes to toting germs, the house fly is far ahead of all other transportation companies. He can easily take care of 5 thousand typhoid germs on the heel of his left hind leg while the other 5 legs are loading with full doses of flu germs and measles germs and itch germs and any other germs that might like to take a ride and re-locate themselves.

A house fly does not care to light where his specks won't show. He's fond of white collars, tinted walls, linen dresses, and show cases. He and his family of 5,687 can get into a fly-proof house while your (woman) guest is standing in the front door and telling you about something that you don't hear or care much about.

If you go into the dining room with a perfectly good fly swatter in one hand and a sheet of tanglefoot in the other, the 423 flies in there will fly around for 20 minutes without lighting, and when one does happen to light—he will choose the jelly, or the bowl or gravy, or the milk pitcher, or the sugar dish—to land on, and he knows that you can't afford to swat him while he is so lit.

So far as anybody has ever been able to determine, a fly is absolutely useless except for spider food, and who in the thunder cares whether a spider gets any food or not. Therefore, my advice to you and yours is—swat him today so's he won't be a grandaddy tomorrow.

OUR PRESENT NEEDS

What this old country needs is a new kind of peanut butter that won't stick to the roof of your mouth, AND:

A few more dishonest office holders so's our counties and our states can go into bankruptcy, and get over it—and start in a new, AND:

buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." John smiled:

"God will not take her from me. I'll find her sooner or later," he said grimly.

Before midnight Ralph had been interviewed, and his genuine alarm was proof positive of his ignorance concerning Virginia's flight.

He opened his heart to John honestly, and sympathized with him as only a fellow sufferer could; and, in their silent, hearty hand-grip at parting, heart spoke to heart in language more powerful than words. Never again would John be jealous of Ralph.

Jack made the rounds with John, arm linked in arm, buoyed him up with cheerful, optimistic views, declaring that he need not be the least uneasy,—God would care for Virgie,—and in separation she would learn the lesson she needed,—that love was king of hearts,—and God's heavenly messenger of hope to humanity.

"But if I were you I'd preach a sermon to the busy-bodies of this community, that would tie their long tongues in double bow knots."

"I have already outlined my sermon for tomorrow," John said. "And I shall have no mercy."

"Amen!" cried Jack. "Go for them with gloves off. Every community needs its tongue clipped a few inches about once a month."

CHAPTER XXV

"Where is Virginia?" was the kind query of some of the members, as Mrs. Ergle, pale but composed, entered the church that never-to-be-forgotten Sunday morning, and took her accustomed seat.

"She won't be here today," was the quiet, non-committal reply to one and all; and then the keen old eyes would gaze intently into the faces of those who expressed regret for Virginia's absence, while in her heart she tried to plumb the depth of their sincerity.

"Do people deliberately lie?" she wondered. "Will they wound a fellow creature to the death, than try to stop the ache with a few honeyed words?" Why need they be concerned about Virginia? They had gained their point,—she was gone,—John remained in body, but where was his heart and soul? Who had done this awful thing?

Marjorie seated herself at the piano, strangely pale, and silent, and Jack turned the leaves of a hymn book, in a grave abstracted manner, glancing anxiously toward the minister's study where John had been closeted since the wee small hours! he had not even gone to breakfast.

Never in his life had John Ergle felt such a terrible loneliness and weakness. It seemed to him that even God had forsaken him. He knelt and tried long and earnestly to reach the listening ears of his heavenly Father through prayer, but his lips were mute, his heart like a lump of lead.

He knew the trouble. He knew that the fierce, bitter resentment that boiled in his heart had robbed him of happiness just as he held the priceless treasure in his

grasp;—had shocked and deadened his spiritual life; devilish interference, that had sent a pure, sweet, innocent, trusting child of God out into a world made up of heartless wretches? Oh, it was easy to preach charity and long-suffering, until the iron had entered his own soul. It was easy to believe that 'all things work together for good to them that love God,' until his own heart had been crushed by the loss of its dearest earthly treasure. But now!—Oh, now!

Here indeed was Golgotha! The crucifixion of every thing held dearest in life hope, love, aspiration, home, a glorious work,—a triumphant death!

"Oh, God, my God! Why hast thou forsaken me?" came the agonized cry of his tortured soul, as the bell rang for service, and he staggered to his feet, face upturned, hands upraised, pleading mutely for divine help.

Sweetly the strains of the piano, accompanied by voices in song, rose to glorious melody in strong assurance, soothing the turbulent spirit of the minister to whom music was God's benediction.

"How firm a foundation ye Saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in his excellent word;
What more can he say than to you he hath said,
You who unto Jesus for refuge hath fled."

"When through the deep waters I call thee to go,
The rivers of woe shall not thee overflow;
I, I will be with thee, thy troubles to bless,
And sanctify to thee thy deepest distress."

A big tear rolled down John Ergle's face. His lips moved, he whispered:

"Dear Lord, I thank Thee! Hold thou my hand! Abide with me! Leave me not comfortless! Strengthen my hope, and faith and trust! Let my anchor be firm and steadfast." The last verse of the song held John in the grip of a mighty revelation, as he realized fully the depth and breadth of its meaning.

"When through fiery trials thy pathway shall lie,
My grace all sufficient shall be thy supply,
The flames shall not hurt thee, I only design,
Thy dross to consume and thy gold to refine!"

"Father!" John whispered, a smile of ineffable sweetness transfiguring his countenance, "Consume all the dross in my soul, so that I may bless the crucible."

The congregation had somehow sensed the tragic atmosphere and was disturbed and uneasy, without knowing why. The house was packed, and every eye was turned expectantly toward the minister's study door, as it opened and John, pale and haggard from suffering, yet with eyes unusually keen and bright with inner light, came slowly forward, his lightning glance taking in at a flash the entire gathering.

He laid some papers on the pulpit, folded his arms across his breast, gazed long and searchingly into the puzzled, questioning faces turned up to him.

"Let us pray," he said as the sun, peeping through a

A form of government that will quit promising to help the farmer so's he can make up his mind that he will have to depend on himself if he lives at all, AND:

Teddies with sleeves in 'em so that skirts can be discarded entirely, and thus save them from being pulled at by the wearers as they parade to and fro seeking recognition of their fitters, AND:

A remedy for the treatment of bull shooting by politicians who know about as much about practical business methods as a tumble bug does about evolution, AND:

More religion and less church, and more brotherly love and less bootlegging, and more children and fewer poodles, and more debt-paying and less debt dodging, and a goodly supply of those new 4-dollar bills.

SELMA, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Little Willie has your letter of the 12th Inst, requesting photo, and agrees to send it under certain conditions; first, that you agree to return the photo; second that if possible when this photo appears in the paper, it will be between "Blue Bird," and "Billie Joe."

Our mills are all on full time and everyone seems to be happy there is a great deal of interest being manifested in beautifying our village; the shrubbery and flowers are looking their best at this season, and we are all wondering who is going to win the prizes to be awarded in July for the best kept premises; this is going to be a difficult job for the judges to decide, as there are so many beautiful yards it seems that all who do not get prizes will at least have to have honorable mention.

Mr. Tom Tinnermen, our master mechanic, has been away for several days on account of the serious illness of his grandmother; we hope for her a speedy recovery.

Mr. D. E. Attaway, our roller shop foreman, returned home last Sunday after several weeks visit to his home at Bath, S. C. We are all glad to have Happy back with us.

On last Saturday, a hotly contested ball game between Uniontown and Sunset Textile Mills, of Selma, on the latter's diamond, was won by Uniontown, after which there was a meeting of the operating executives of the new Canecrake Cotton Mills, the Alabama Textile and the Sunset Textile Mills of the California Cotton Mills Company. Lunch was served by the Lucky Girls Club of the Sunset Textile Mills; the meeting was presided over by Mr. J. W. Corley, the general manager; much good was accomplished at this meeting and the luncheon was very much enjoyed by all.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Elija Jackson has returned from the hospital.

With reference to Billie Joe and Little Willie, beg to advise that neither has as yet run away, or been killed at a ball game; but Little Willie did make some inquiries about Billie Joe and was informed that this party was away from Uniontown for a short while; let us hope that we will soon hear from this party again, as we enjoy the Uniontown letter very much.

LITTLE WILLIE.

LOVE FIELD, DALLAS, TEXAS**Dallas Textile Mill Band Wins Honors**

Dear Aunt Becky:

The people of Love Field and the surrounding communities are inclined to feel rather proud of the Dallas Textile Mill Band. About a month ago, the band went to Greenville, Tex., where many other towns of this State were represented, and won second place in the industrial class. The prize was a beautiful loving cup. The Southern Pacific Railroad Band won first place. We are especially proud of Mr. Jessie Whittington who won a gold medal for being the best base-drummer in the industrial class.

The band is always busy. Last month it played for the opening night of the Maple Theatre. It also, played for a prize fight given at the aviation grounds. It frequently plays at Rose Lawn for box suppers and it also played there for the graduation exercises.

Our band had the honor of being the official band at the Texas Textile Association's banquet which was given at the Hilton Hotel last Saturday. Our good friend Mr. Bob Philip who is editor for the "Cotton" magazine, was present. I am certain that you are well acquainted with him, and if you should ask him about it, I know that he can tell you something of the ability of our band.

The Dallas Textile Mill Band, the Garland Band, and the Highland Park High School Band are under the same director,—Mr. Ralph Beck.

These three bands have given several concerts together at various places.

The band of which we are so proud is an Industrial Band, and it certainly lives up to its name.

BETTY JEAN.

KERSHAW, S. C.**Kershaw Mill News**

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gardner and Mr. D. N. Thomas, of Fort Mill, visited here Saturday.

Messrs. E. B. Chandler, Lemuel and S. W. Faile, motored to Camden Sunday.

The ball club played the Camden club, at Camden, Saturday, June 9. Camden defeated Kershaw 4 to 0.

Mrs. Mary Howell passed away June 13; she was 74 years of age and was carried to Black Jack church at Jonesboro, for burial, the following day.

Mrs. L. Faile returned home Sunday from the Camden hospital where she underwent an operation and is doing as well as could be expected.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Outlaw died last week and was carried to Camden for burial.

Messrs. R. H. Turner, overseer weaving, L. F. Adams, overseer spinning, and D. C. Outen, overseer the cloth room, attended the meeting of the Southern Textile Association, in Wilmington, N. C.

A READER.

He took it for granted that his wife wouldn't search his pockets. Now she is suing him for a divorce because Jennie Blue called him: "My dear sweet Huckleberry" in one of her letters.—McGEE.

heretofore unknown opening above the window back of him, sent a shaft of golden glory to rest like a benediction upon his bowed head; the sight sent an electric wave thrill from heart to heart, making many tremble in awe and almost terror before a mysterious presence, felt, but unseen.

Never had his voice been more gentle and tender, never had there been more love in his heart, than now, as he prayed in simple, child-like faith.

"Lord Jesus, give us that forgiving spirit of Stephen when he was stoned! Give us that spirit that enabled him and Thee to pray, 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do.' Help us to always be able to separate the sinner from his sin,—to love one and hate the other. Help us today to do our duty in the task Thou hast given us; let self be forgotten as we hold up Christ, and commend His teachings to an erring people. And, oh, Father, bless us in our efforts. Keep us from stumbling. Send this truth home to our hearts, that 'to err is human, to forgive, divine.'

"If it is Thy will that we should clip the community's tongue, put the gospel shears into our hands; help us to do the job thoroughly, then give us a healing balm that will cure the pain and heal the scars. Give us this day the very words Thou wouldest' have us say. Be our strength and wisdom. Teach us to be 'wise as serpents and harmless as doves,' each attending strictly to his own business." Amen."

The congregation rose from their knees or raised their heads in breathless expectation.

John, with his hands clasped on the pulpit Bible, gazed for a long moment above the heads of the audience and said sadly, as if to himself:

"It's a mighty fine thing for people to attend to their own business and give other folks the chance to do the same. Because some people in mistaken kindness tried to attend to mine, I have passed a sleepless night with the devil at my elbow—and my heart bitter and rebellious." Then turning toward Jack and Marjorie, he continued:

"I thank God for that song a few moments ago! I was in 'deep water,' the waves of trouble rolling over me in mad, merciless glee; that song was the life line that saved me from the depths of despair, and brought me back triumphant to the shore of hope and faith and love and trust."

"My subject today is 'The Tongue.' I want you all to follow closely the reading of the third chapter of James." (And to better understand the story and John's sermon, we ask that every reader get his Bible right now, before going any further, and read this Chapter carefully and prayerfully. Then go on with the story.—The Author.) Some of the verses John read over twice and paused to comment upon them.

"Continued Next Week"